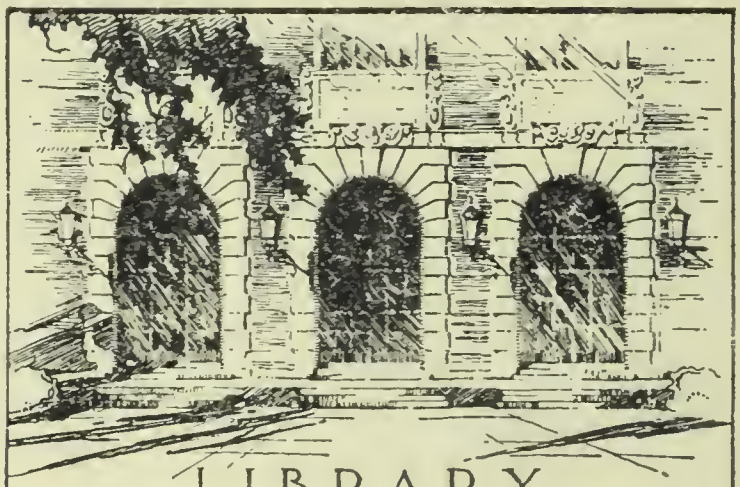

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Community Buildings as War Memorials

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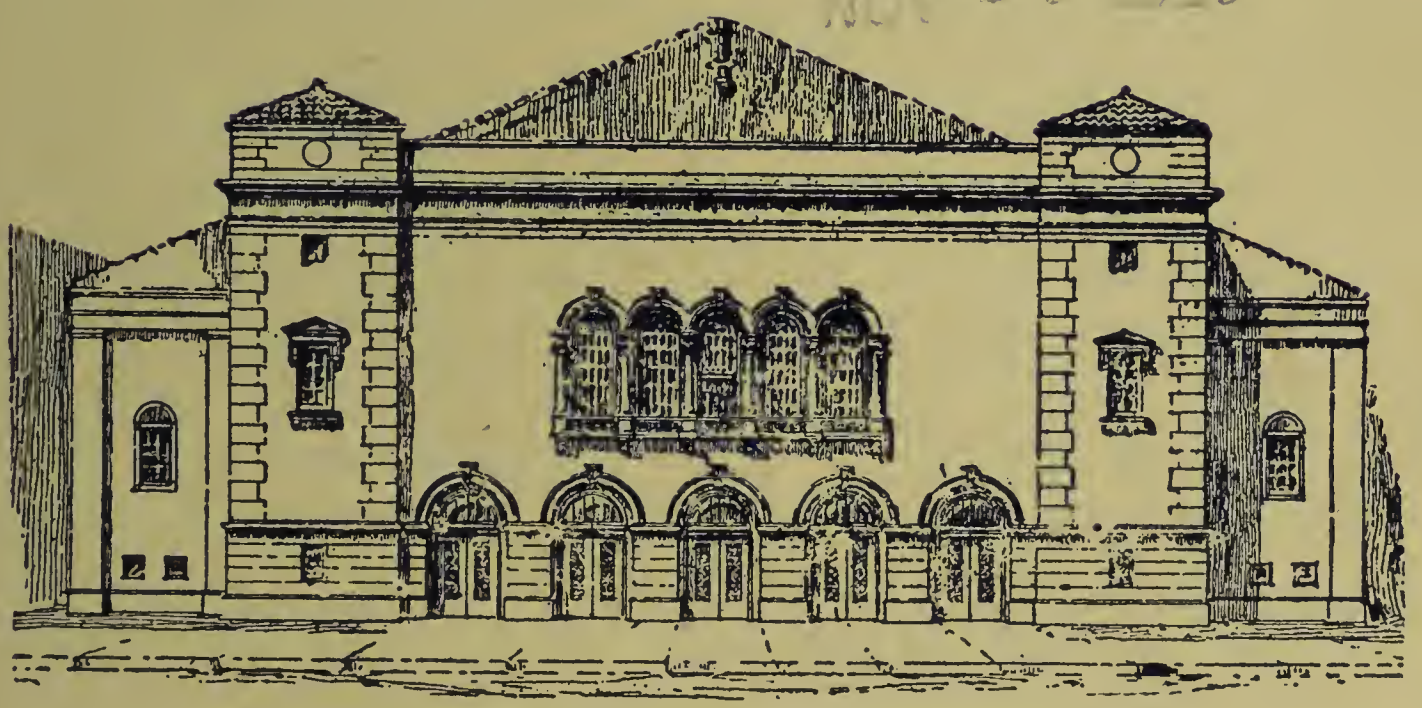

Liberty Memorial Hall for Wellington, Kansas
(Carl Boller & Bro., Architects.)

Bulletin
Number
Seven
Second Edition

Progress of the Memorial Building Movement

Bureau of
Memorial Buildings
War Camp Community
Service

Community Buildings as War Memorials

A series of bulletins published by the Bureau of Memorial Buildings of War Camp Community Service, 124 East 28th Street, New York, N. Y.

Number 7 Corrected to Dec. 31, 1919

Progress of The Memorial Building Movement

Second Edition

Announcement

The Bureau of Memorial Buildings is designed to serve as a clearing-house of information and service in regard to planning, erecting and administering community houses, auditoriums, recreation centers and other "living" memorials. The Bureau does not undertake to erect or finance memorials anywhere; but by means of bulletins, exhibits, speakers and personal advisory service, it is ready to aid architects and memorial committees.

The National Committee on Memorial Buildings, established in January, 1919, to assist in the guidance of the nation-wide movement to erect community buildings as war memorials, has merged its activities with those of the Bureau. This committee, composed of one hundred representative men and women from all parts of the country, has become the Advisory Committee on Memorial Buildings of War Camp Community Service.

The Bureau, through its Advisory Committee and through co-operation with national community service bodies, art and architectural associations, etc., has brought together a large amount of expert opinion and knowledge concerning community buildings. This material is being published in the series of bulletins entitled "Community Buildings as War Memorials." A list of these publications appears on the back cover.

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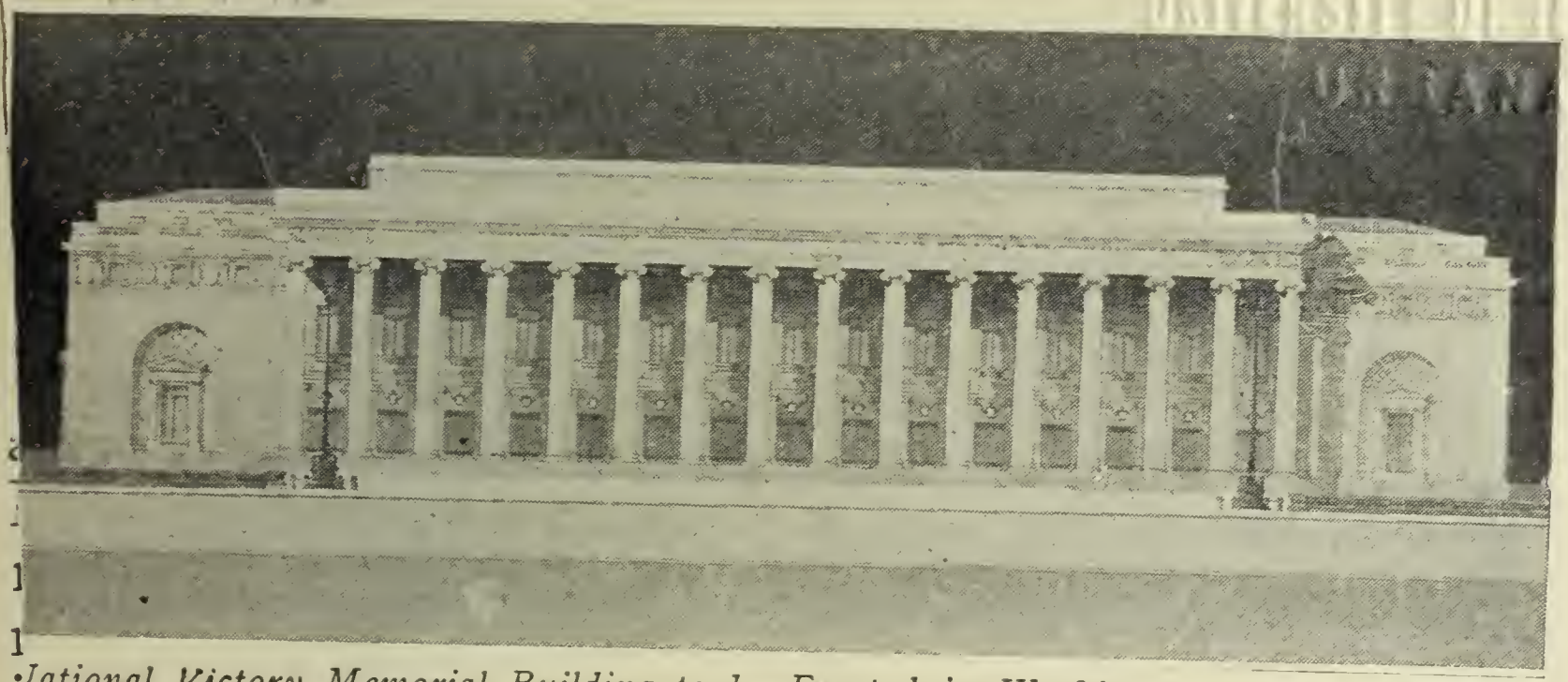


National Victory Memorial Building to be Erected in Washington, D. C. (Tracy & Swartwout, Architects.)

Progress of The Memorial Building Movement

THE proposal that community houses be erected as war memorials seems to have been first put forward by *The American City* in its issue of September, 1918. The suggestion met with almost immediate indorsement from all parts of the country. With the signing of the armistice and the problem of suitable memorials facing thousands of communities, the movement for *living* tributes gained such impetus that it may well be classed as a definite public policy.

This breaking away from the traditional monument, cold token to the dead, has found expression in many forms. A memorial building "which, while commemorating those who fell shall, by service, pay grateful and lasting tribute to all who served," is daily gaining advocates. Evidence in the files of War Camp Community Service indicates that at least 378 communities

1087744

have definitely decided to erect useful public buildings as memorials of the Great War.

These enterprises range in size from the community bungalow to the great civic centre with its group of imposing edifices. Many types of structure are to serve this lofty purpose. A considerable number will house within their walls a variety of activities which makes definite classification difficult. The following is believed to be a fair summary based upon the dominant feature:

Community houses, 185; auditoriums and similar large buildings, 58; hospitals, 39; club houses (not free community buildings), 11; municipal office buildings, 11; libraries, 12; chapels and churches, 9; school buildings, 8; Y. M. C. A. buildings, 6; unclassified, 39.

The memorial building movement is finding sponsors in the great metropolis and in the most remote hamlet. Many of the projects developed in the larger cities are really kindred to small town enterprises, as they serve to exemplify the community spirit and devotion of limited neighborhoods. Classified according to population, the following data is believed to be fairly trustworthy. A more detailed statement will be found as an appendix to this report.

National projects, 2.
State memorial buildings, 19.
Cities of more than 100,000 population, 90.
Cities with a population of from 30,000 to 100,000, 41.

Cities with a population of from 10,000 to 30,000, 69.
Cities with a population of from 5,000 to 10,000, 58.
Communities under 5,000 in population, 99.

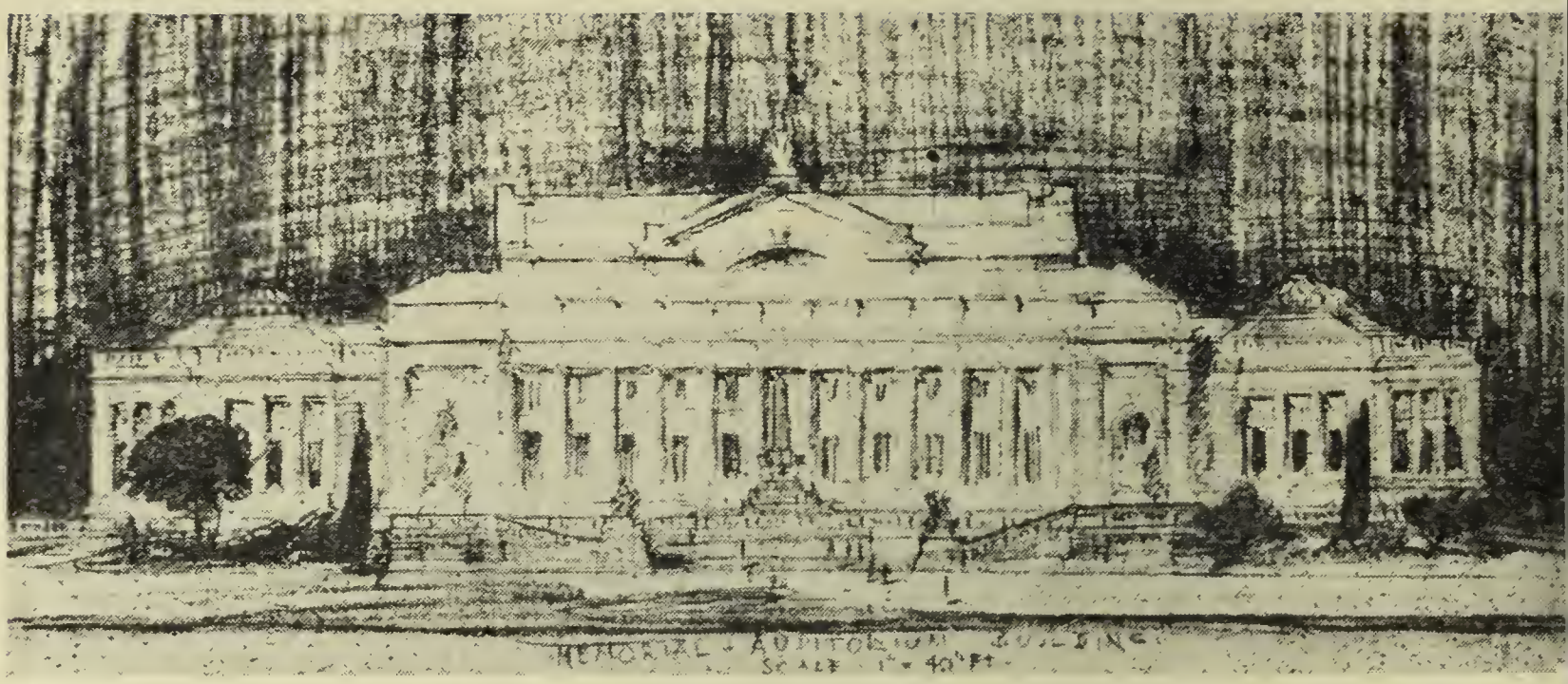
Inasmuch as this movement is nation-wide in scope and the sources of information have been varied, the Bureau of Memorial Buildings does not claim that this report is more than approximately accurate. The demand for such data is so insistent that we are presenting it without delaying to confirm such statements as bear the outward evidence of authority. It is manifest, moreover, that some projects announced as assured, may ultimately fail of realization. It is believed, however, that the shrinkage thus caused will be more than offset by the number of assured projects of which no report is at hand.

Corrections and additions are earnestly requested. Such assistance will constitute a much appreciated manifestation of the coöperative spirit to which these bulletins are dedicated.

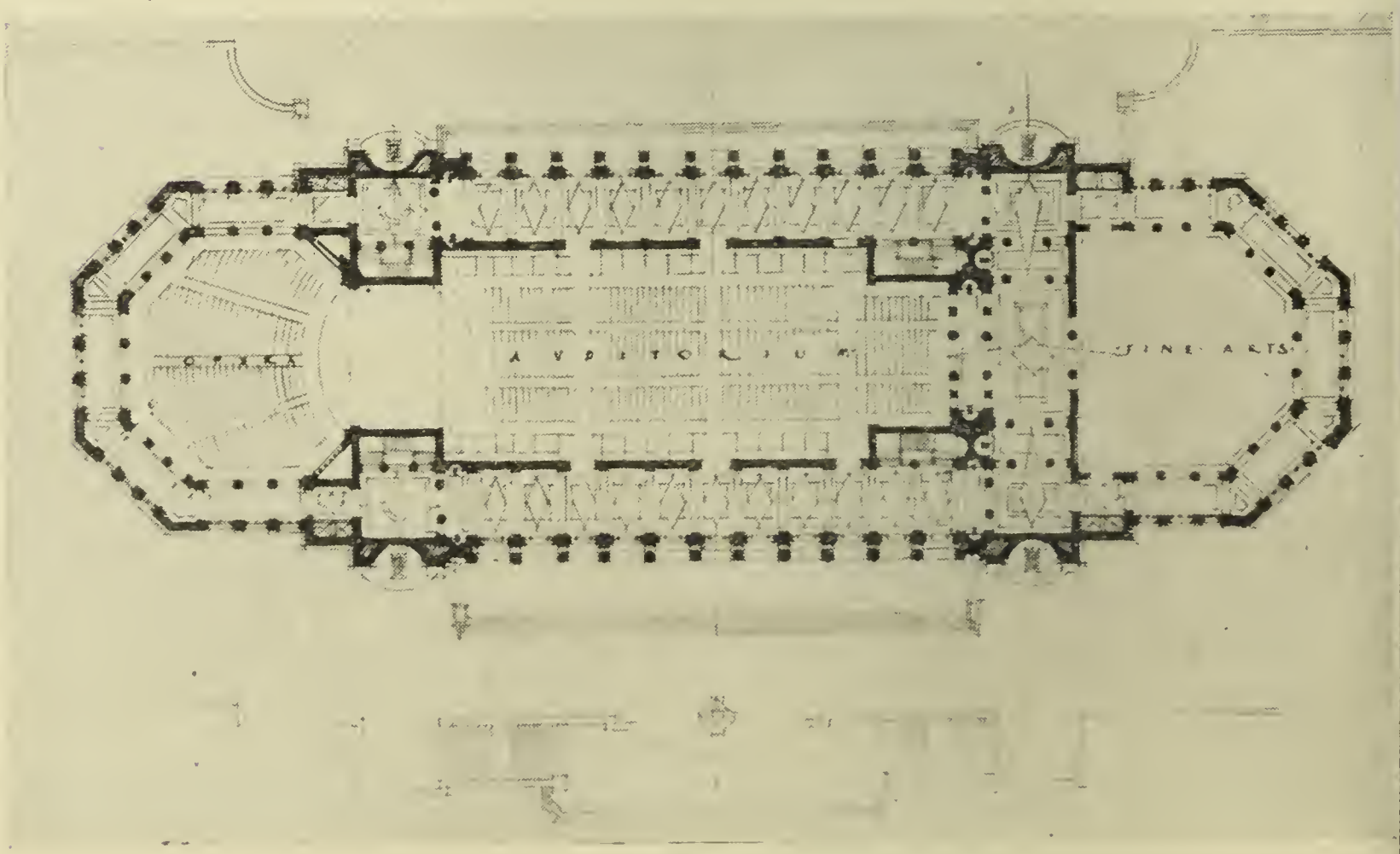
National Projects

Congress has granted a site for the National Victory Memorial Building, to be located at Washington, D. C. It will cost $10,000,000, which amount is being raised by nation-wide subscription, and will be dedicated to the Boys of '76 and the Boys of '17.

The National Aeronautic Committee is collecting funds for a national memorial clubhouse in New York for the Air Service Association.



Sketch and Plan for a Civic Auditorium submitted to the local Committee at Seattle, Washington. The Memorial Plan Provides Also for the Designing of a Civic Center About Which Other Public Buildings Will be Erected, to be called "The Victory Court."



State Projects

ALABAMA

The Alabama Memorial Commission has decided that its memorial is to take the form of a great building of Alabama marble, which will cost not less than $500,000. It will be erected near the state capitol and be used as a state historical building and a museum of the records and trophies of the great war. The legislature appropriated $50,000 as the government's contribution to the memorial, the rest to be raised by a state drive.

DELAWARE

An auditorium and armory will be erected at Dover by the State of Delaware. The legislature has appropriated $500,000. The rest of the cost of the building will be raised by popular subscription.

GEORGIA

A fund of $500,000 will be raised by public subscription throughout the state for the erection of a memorial building in which will be kept historical records and relics commemorating the heroic deeds of the Georgians who served their country in the great conflict.

ILLINOIS

1. Work has already begun on the foundation of the Illinois memorial building at Springfield, which is to adjoin the state house on the north.

2. The state will build a museum and historical building at Salem, in the Old Salem State Park. This

building will hold all antiques and relics, and will contain apartments for the custodian of the park.

IOWA

The Iowa Legislature has voted to erect a Temple of Justice on the capitol grounds as a memorial for the soldiers, sailors and marines of this state, the building to cost $1,000,000.

KENTUCKY

The state of Kentucky has decided to build a memorial at Lexington, in the form of an auditorium with a memorial hall and students' society rooms, at a cost of $300,000. The building is to be located on the grounds of the State University at Lexington.

MINNESOTA

The Memorial Commission of Minnesota submitted two reports. Each one proposed a great building, but the majority favored a memorial on the state university grounds and the minority favored one on the state capitol grounds.

MISSISSIPPI

Mississippi is conducting a drive for $500,000 for the erection of a memorial building. The location will be designated by the Mississippi Memorial Association.

NEVADA

Plans have been drawn for a memorial building to be located opposite the capitol at Carson City. The

new structure will house the Supreme Court and State Library and will cost $85,000.

NEW JERSEY

A $250,000 memorial building is to be erected on the state house grounds near the present capitol building at Trenton. It is to be one story in height and in the form of an auditorium. There will be 21 niches or alcoves, one for each county in the state. Each niche will contain data, trophies, etc.

NEW YORK

New York State will erect a living memorial in the form of a State Office Building at Albany. The structure is to include a memorial arch.

NORTH CAROLINA

Governor Bickett has appointed nine members to the North Carolina Memorial Commission, which will erect at Raleigh a memorial building in honor of the soldiers and sailors of that state who served in the war.

NORTH DAKOTA

The North Dakota Legislature has appropriated $200,000 for the erection of a memorial building on the capitol grounds. It is to be used by the State Historical Society.

SOUTH CAROLINA

1. The General Assembly of South Carolina has provided $100,000 for a memorial building in honor of white soldiers, to be erected at Columbia on the grounds

of the University of South Carolina. To this amount will be added $400,000, to be raised by popular subscription.

2. The Legislature has passed a bill providing for a memorial building for colored soldiers at Orangeburg, S. C. The State will contribute $100,000 toward the project and the balance necessary will be raised by popular subscription.

SOUTH DAKOTA

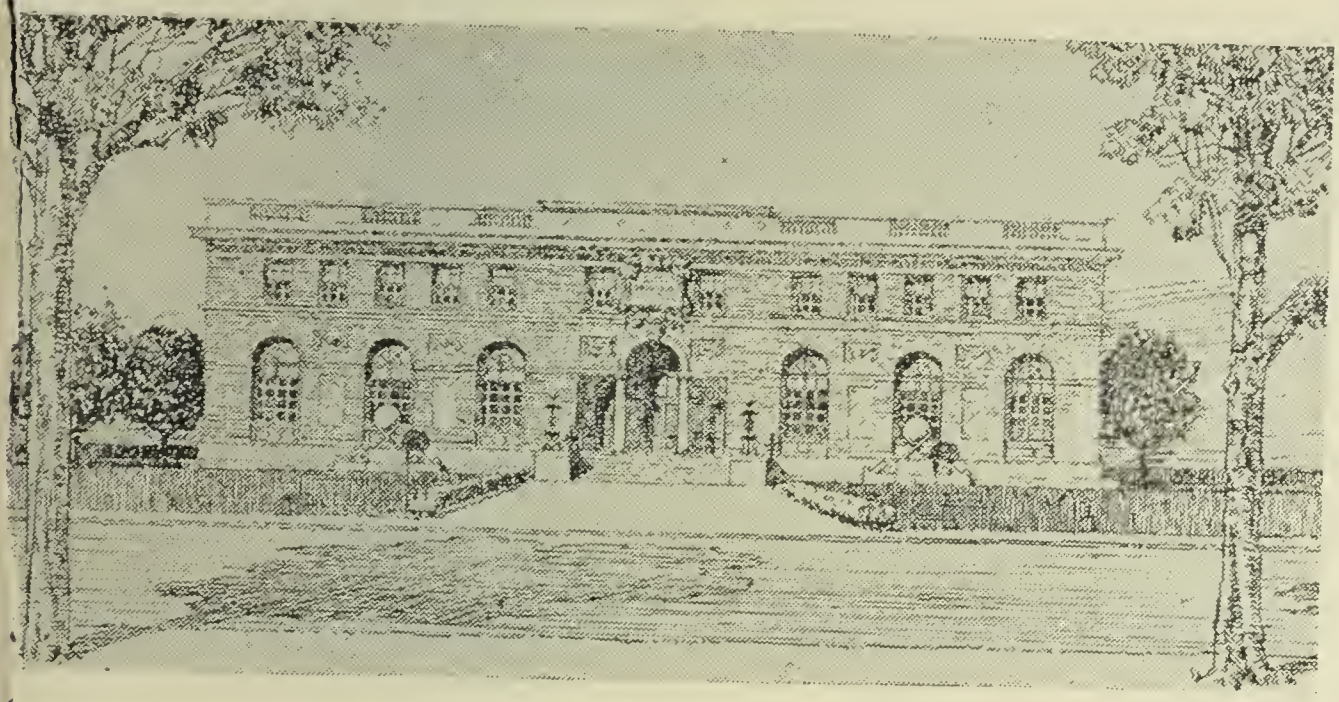
The South Dakota memorial to its soldiers and sailors will take the form of a great building to be erected on the capitol grounds, in which will be housed historical records, trophies, etc., of the great war. Funds for this memorial are to be raised by popular subscription to which the people are asked to contribute $583,000.

TENNESSEE

The last legislature appropriated $1,200,000 to be expended in the erection of a memorial building in the form of a large auditorium.

WYOMING

At the last session of the State Legislature a law was enacted appropriating $50,000 for a sanitarium at the hot springs in the city of Thermopolis, and a memorial hospital for ex-service men is therefore to be constructed there in 1920. It is quite possible that the Government also will appropriate a like sum toward this fund, and it is the hope of the people that the sum of $500,000 can be raised for the construction of this building.



Design for the community house at Mankato, Minn. (Copyright, Laurence F. Peck.)

This building has been selected in preference to the drawing shown in the first edition of this booklet.

City Projects

(The entries in this list are arranged alphabetically according to states.)

BESSEMER, ALA.

(Pop. 18,500)

The people of Bessemer have decided to erect a Y. M. C. A. building as a memorial for the soldiers, sailors and marines who served in the war.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

(Pop. 200,000)

The Chamber of Commerce and other organizations have united in a campaign to raise $1,000,000 for a memorial auditorium and community center.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

(Pop. 50,000)

The City Commissioners of Montgomery have awarded a contract for the erection of a memorial hospital the total cost of which is to be approximately $125,000.

HELENA, ARK.

(Phillips County)

(Pop. 15,000)

Phillips County Memorial Association has decided to erect an armory and community building in memory of the Phillips County soldiers and sailors. The building will cost $150,000 and will contain an auditorium with a stage large enough for theatrical purposes, a kitchen, library, gymnasium, and billiard room.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

(St. John's Epis. Church)

(Pop. 503,812)

St. John's Episcopal Church will erect a $200,000 Liberty Chapel as a memorial to the 190 members of the church who served in the world war. The money is being raised by subscription from the members of the congregation.

RUSSELLVILLE, ARK.

(Pope County)

(Pop. 3,815)

A County drive for funds is now on to erect a memorial building of the community-house type at a cost of $50,000. The building will contain an auditorium, library, rest rooms, complete recreation facilities, armory, and rooms for the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, the American Legion Post, the County Agent, and the County Demonstration Agent.

FRESNO, CAL.

(Pop. 47,000)

Erection of a $2,000,000 high school building group as a war memorial has been decided upon by the Board of Education and School Bonds Committee.

MONTAGUE, CAL.

Funds are being raised by popular subscription for a general gathering place and auditorium with appropriate memorial features.

PALO ALTO, CAL.

(Pop. 5,700)

The building which was formerly the Hostess House at Camp Freemont has been given to the city of Palo Alto by the Y. W. C. A. and has been moved to a central location in the city and dedicated to the memory of the men of Palo Alto who served in the war. This excellent community building was erected at a cost of $19,000, and the city of Palo Alto has appropriated $7,000 for its reconstruction and this year's maintenance. Already, a capable matron, custodian and athletic director have been engaged.

POMONA, CAL.

(Pop. 14,000)

The Chamber of Commerce of Pomona is promoting the erection of a community building to cost $150,000.

RICHMOND, CAL.

(Pop. 10,000)

At a mass meeting of the community council held Dec. 5th, it was decided to go ahead with a memorial building for the city of Richmond to honor the men who served in the war. This building will take the form of a community center and will cost approximately $200,000. There will be a large hall, two smaller halls, a memorial hall, committee rooms, swimming pool, gymnasium, etc. The funds will be raised by bond issue. The architect is James T. Narbott.

SANTA MONICA, CAL.

(Pop. 12,000)

Santa Monica is constructing a memorial open-air theatre on the high-school grounds, to be dedicated to the soldiers, sailors and marines who enlisted in the great war. It is expected that the structure will cost $30,000, which sum has been raised by bond issue. The theatre will have a seating capacity of 3,000.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, CAL.

Funds are being raised among present and former students to the amount of $30,000 for a memorial hall.

BRUSH, COLO.

(Pop. 9,097)

Brush will build a "Liberty Building" as a memorial.

SANTA ROSA, CAL.

(Pop. 13,500)

Santa Rosa has decided that her memorial shall take the form of a school building which will include a large assembly hall which will be for general as well as school use, and which will specifically be a memorial hall.

ALAMOSA, COLO.

(Pop. 3,680)

A committee has been named and plans have been made for the erection of a memorial building costing $35,000.

DELTA, COLO.

(Delta County)

(Pop. 2,805)

A memorial community building dedicated to the soldiers, sailors and marines of Delta County will be erected in Delta at a cost of $35,000. The building will contain a large auditorium, gymnasium, swimming-pool and rest-room. The money is being raised under the leadership of the Delta Women's Club.

DENVER, COLO.

(Pop. 261,000)

A memorial committee has decided that $500,000 shall be raised by popular subscription for the purpose of erecting a building of some sort as a war memorial. The form of the building has not yet been determined. A community building to cost $10,000 is to be erected in the Globeville Section of Denver. The building will house an auditorium, library, classrooms, sewing-room and kitchen. Funds will be raised by public subscription.

SONORA, CAL.

(Pop. 2,200)

Sonora will have a new city hall, dedicated to the boys who died in the service and to those who returned. A campaign for the money has already started, and liberal subscriptions have been made.

TULARE, CAL.

(Pop. 4,500)

A memorial auditorium and municipal office building with community house features will be erected by the city at a cost of $60,000. Authorization for the bond issue was made by a vote of 4 to 1.

GREELEY, COLO.

(Pop. 12,000)

A municipal auditorium containing also a banquet and trophy room is being built by popular subscription at a cost of $150,000.

MONTROSE COLO.

(Montrose County)

(Pop. 3,900)

Montrose County will erect a memorial court house at Montrose at a cost of approximately $150,000, which money is to be raised by county taxation. Construction of the building will begin early in the Spring of 1920.

COLLINSVILLE, CONN.

(Pop. 2,100)

A public library designed to be a memorial to all the soldiers and sailors of the town will be erected through the generosity of Mrs. Helen S. Collins, with the desire that it be also a memorial to her husband.

PLATTVILLE, COLO.

(Pop. 430)

Funds have already been raised for a $3,000 memorial community house.

PUEBLO, COLO.

(Pop. 65,000)

A memorial hall containing the municipal offices, a historical museum, an auditorium and a memorial pipe organ has been decided upon by the city commissioners. The organ alone will cost $35,000. Funds for this memorial are being raised by taxes and subscription.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

(Pop. 167,000)

A liberty memorial building to cost from $500,000 to $750,000 will be built. It will contain an auditorium, a hall of fame, and rooms for lectures, committee meetings and research work. It will be built by popular subscription and maintained by city appropriation.

HOCKANUM, CONN.

(Pop. 250)

$10,000 has been raised by popular subscription for a memorial building.

LYME, CONN.

The Lyme Art Association and other societies are raising funds by popular subscription amounting to $30,000 or $40,000 for the erection of a memorial art gallery.

MANCHESTER, CONN.

(Pop. 17,000)

A memorial hospital to cost $190,000 is being provided for by popular subscription.

WILMINGTON, DEL.

(Pop. 110,000)

Funds are being collected for the erection of a large community hall as a war memorial.

GAINESVILLE, GA.

(Hall County)

(Pop. 7,805)

Hall County will raise $75,000 by public subscription for the erection of a memorial community building which will include, among other features, gymnasium, swimming-pool, rest-rooms and museum. The site for the building has already been donated.

KEY WEST, FLA.

(Pop. 25,000)

The American Legion is joining with the civic organizations in the movement to erect a $50,000 memorial community building.

BRUNSWICK, GA.

(Pop. 19,000)

a. Brunswick will erect a building which will contain an auditorium and technical high school, as a memorial to those who lost their lives in the war, and as a tribute to the living who participated in the great conflict.

b. Brunswick will build an industrial school for Negroes, as a memorial to all the Negroes of the County of Glynn who served in the war. The building will cost $37,500, raised by bond issue, and will be for the use of the colored of the county. This is one of two buildings which Brunswick is erecting in honor of her heroes, the other being an auditorium and technical high school for the white people of the county.

Progress of the Memorial Building Movement

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(Pop. 331,069)

A memorial church to cost $5,000,000 is to be erected at the Catholic University of America, at Washington, D. C. Country-wide contributions, large and small, are being made.

DUBLIN, GA.

(Laurens County)

(Pop. 7,500)

Dublin is to have a community building at a cost of $60,000, in honor of the men from that city and Laurens County who paid the supreme sacrifice. This building is to house a gymnasium with shower baths, lockers, etc.; a basket ball indoor court; rest room for country people coming to town; a reading room; a club room; permanent headquarters for the Chamber of Commerce; a tea room; a convenient convention hall; offices for the county farm demonstration agent; public offices; and a memorial hall where the name of every Laurens County boy will be chiseled in marble with his company, regiment, etc. Construction is expected to be begun February 1st.

AURORA, ILL.

(Pop. 36,000)

The Philadelphia Lodge of the Loyal Order of Moose will erect a hospital at a cost of approximately $125,000 as a memorial to the brother members who sacrificed their lives in the war.

BRIMFIELD, ILL.

(Pop. 576)

A memorial community building was dedicated during the last week of February.

SAVANNAH, GA.

(Pop. 70,000)

A memorial hospital to cost not less than $200,000 will be erected by popular subscription. The Board of Directors and Finance Committee have been chosen. Local sentiment is overwhelmingly in favor of the project.

CHICAGO, ILL.

(Pop. 2,000,000)

The Chicago Chapter of the War Mothers of 1917 is sponsor for the movement to erect a hotel in Chicago, featuring columns in the lobby for all Chicago soldiers, sailors and marines who enlisted in the war. The funds are to be raised by subscription, and the hotel will be maintained by endowment. It is to cost $2,000,000. The income is to be used for the care of dependent soldiers and their families.

ELMHURST, ILL.

(Pop. 2,815)

A memorial library is to be erected in this city in honor of the members of the Evangelical church who fell on the battle field. Funds are to be raised by contributions from different churches in the denomination.

EVANSVILLE, IND.

(Pop. 100,000)

The people of Evansville have already a memorial coliseum, built in honor of their heroes of former wars at a cost of $350,000. A $50,000 Centenary Organ which was built for the Columbus, Ohio, Methodist Exposition has been installed, making this building one of the most complete in the Southwest.

HIGHLAND PARK, ILL.

(Pop. 5,000)

A community house to be used by the general public containing an auditorium, a little theatre, a dance floor, a gymnasium and lounging rooms will be built.

EMDEN, ILL.

(Pop. 411)

The erection of a community house in Emden will soon be begun, in honor of the men of that community who served in the war. The building will cost $30,000.

EVANSTON, ILL.

(St. Luke's Church)

St. Luke's Church is to build a parish house as a memorial to the men from that parish who served in the war. The plans have been completed, and the work of clearing the ground for the foundation is to be started soon. An auditorium is to be included in the plans for the first floor, and at the entrance is to be a bronze tablet bearing the names of the men who served in the war. To the memory of those who died in the service will be five arches, named, in order, Cantigny, Belleau, Château-Thierry, St. Mihiel, and Argonne forming a "Battle Cloister."

FORT WAYNE, IND.

(Allen County)

(Pop. 85,000)

The Victory Hall Commission has decided to prceed with the construction of a convention hall at an estimated cost of $1,500,000. The hall will seat 7,500 people, and will be for the use of the entire county.

DE KALB, ILL.

(Pop. 9,500)

A memorial community building is being erected, funds for which were raised by popular subscription.

GALVA, ILL.

(Pop. 3,200)

Galva has decided to erect a community building as a war memorial, and has appointed its committees to carry out the campaign.

HAVANA, ILL.

(Pop. 4,325)

Definite plans have not been decided upon, but a community memorial house is assured.

MINIER, ILL.

(Pop. 690)

A memorial community building costing from $30,000 to $50,000 and containing library, club rooms, gymnasium, auditorium and general community facilities is being built.

GREENSBURG, IND.

(Pop. 6,765)

At a special election Decatur County voted to erect a memorial community hospital to cost $100,000.

FRANKLIN, IND.

(Johnson County)

(Pop. 5,245)

Following the approval by the Johnson County Commissioners, the memorial commission has decided to erect a hospital in memory of those of Johnson County who served in the war.

NEW ATHENS, ILL.

(Pop. 1,290)

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Association, incorporated, is to erect a memorial community building. It has already on hand some funds for this purpose.

ROCHELLE, ILL.

(Pop. 3,230)

$12,800 out of the total of $50,000 was raised at a mass meeting called by the Memorial Committee for the purpose of providing for a memorial community house. The house, as planned, will contain auditorium, gymnasium, swimming pool, Chamber of Commerce offices, reading room, historical room and ladies' rest room.

COLUMBIA CITY, IND.

(Whitley County)

(Pop. 4,000)

The memorial for Whitley County soldiers will take the form of a community house to be built in Columbia City, the money to be raised under a law recently passed by the state legislature. The community House will contain rooms for meeting places for the G. A. R., the Spanish War Veterans, and the American Legion, and also a hall for public meetings. In addition there will be a swimming-pool and shower baths, and a floor devoted to athletic games.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

(Pop. 290,000)

The Woman's Department Club of Indiana is raising funds for a Woman's Memorial Club House and auditorium to cost $100,000.

(Western section)

A community in the western part of the city of Indianapolis is at the present time raising $40,000 with which to erect a memorial building.

(Italian section)

(Colored section)

Two Memorial Community Center Buildings will be started shortly in the two above sections, and will probably cost $40,000 each. They will contain the usual auditorium, gymnasium, reading-room, game room, kitchen, etc. These buildings are to be financed through the city by bond issue, except that amount provided by the community by popular subscription.

(Irvington section)

The Irvington Section of this city is to have a community building to cost $100,000, $35,000 of which is to be raised by popular subscription and the remaining $65,000 to be raised by taxation.

HAMMOND, IND.

(Pop. 28,500)

Hammond is to erect a $250,000 community building for returned soldiers, marines and sailors. The funds are to be raised by a bond issue. The building will contain clubrooms, gymnasium, swimming-pool, auditorium, and will be managed by a board of trustees.

PETERSBURG, IND.

(Pop. 2,600)

A community building to cost $20,000 is being provided for by popular subscription. It will contain an assembly room, rest room, reading room and library.

LOGANSPORT, IND.

(Pop. 25,000)

$250,000 will be raised by bond issue for a memorial community house.

OAKLAND CITY, IND.

(Pop. 2,600)

Oakland City College is to build a memorial library and war museum in honor of its 300 students who went to the war. The estimated cost is $50,000, and the funds are being raised by popular subscription — $10,000 has already been subscribed. The erection of the building will begin in the Spring.

PRINCETON, IND.

(Gibson County)

(Pop. 9,000)

The County of Gibson will have a memorial coliseum to cost $150,000, which sum is to be raised by public taxation.

ROCHESTER, IND.

(Pop. 4,445)

The city council voted unanimously to build a new city hall and community building this summer. Bonds will be issued to the amount of $75,000 for this purpose.

ATCHISON, KAN.

(Pop. 16,500)

Atchison County has voted $125,000 in bonds for the construction of a memorial hall.

MT. PLEASANT, IOWA

(Pop. 4,300)

The sum of $100,000 has been voted for a memorial hospital.

WARSAW, IND.

(Kosciusko County)

(Pop. 6,240)

The War Memorial Committee of Kosciusko County has decided to erect a county hospital, at Warsaw.

WHITING, IND.

(Pop. 8,000)

Whiting will erect a memorial community building within the next year. The lot is already secured, and a part of it will be developed into a playground in connection with the community building. Community Service, Inc., has been invited to Whiting to organize its leisure-time activities so that the community building, when erected, will have its recreational program well laid out.

BURLINGTON, IOWA

(Pop. 26,500)

Community Building and Auditorium. —The project failed at a bond election held September 8th, as a county proposition, but recent reports indicate that the city will take it up.

INDEPENDENCE, IOWA

(Pop. 3,830)

The Memorial Commission has purchased the Congregational church property and will remodel the building as a permanent memorial of the "Boys in Blue and Khaki."

ARKANSAS CITY, KAN.

(Pop. 8,500)

Arkansas City is raising funds to erect a memorial building which is to include an auditorium besides "such other rooms as are usually found in buildings of this kind."

IOWA CITY, IOWA
(University of Iowa)

The alumni and students of the University of Iowa conducted a campaign in November to raise $1,000,000 with which to erect a memorial union building and social center dedicated to those of the University who served in the war.

LAKE CITY, IOWA.
(Pop. 2,670)

The Civic Improvement Society has purchased a site upon which a memorial community building will be erected. $50,000 will be raised by popular subscription for the building.

OTTUMWA, IOWA
(Pop. 24,500)

A memorial costing $200,000 is planned. The project failed at a bond election, but may be taken up by public subscription.

SHELDON, IOWA
(Pop. 3,400)

A memorial hospital is to be built, the funds being raised by popular subscription.

CONCORDIA, KAN.
(Pop. 5,350)

A liberty building has been decided upon and joint committee of the Chamber of Commerce and of the city council is in charge of its erection.

EMPORIA, KAN.
(Pop. 10,500)

A memorial community building is assured.

EL DORADO, KAN.
(Pop. 2,815)

Bonds have been issued for $100,000 for the erection of a memorial auditorium and community center.

HIAWATHA, KAN.
(Pop. 3,000)

Bonds have been voted for the erection of an auditorium which may combine community house features.

AUBURN, MAINE
(Pop. 16,750)

$250,000 is being raised by subscription to build a memorial building which shall house the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A. and the Chamber of Commerce, and which will serve also as a community center.

LAWRENCE, KAN.
(Pop. 14,000)

A liberty memorial high school costing $250,000 has been decided upon. It will contain an adequate auditorium and like conveniences for the use of the community.

LEAVENWORTH, KAN.
(Pop. 19,750)

A memorial high school costing $90,000 will be erected.

MANHATTAN, KAN.
(Kansas Agricultural College)

The Kansas State Agricultural College will erect a memorial building on the College campus, in honor of the students and alumni who served in the war. The building will cost $250,000, and the money is being raised by the alumni and students.

JUNCTION CITY, KAN.

(Pop. 6,000)

It is proposed to continue as a community service building the Rotary Club and War Camp Community Service building.

MINNEAPOLIS, KAN.

(Pop. 2,000)

A memorial auditorium will be erected by popular subscription.

OSAWATOMIE, KAN.

(Pop. 3,000)

The City Commision has let the contract for the immediate erection of a $20,000 memorial hall in Memorial Park. The building, which will be a tribute to the Osawatomie boys who helped whip the Hohenzollerns, will be of native stone, with tiled roof, and will contain a large dance pavillion, stage, orchestra pit, rest rooms, and other features.

WICHITA, KAN.

(Pop. 67,500)

Club rooms, a swimming pool, an auditorium, lounging rooms, etc., are features of the memorial community house to be built by popular subscription at a cost of $30,000.

PITTSBURG, KAN.

(Pop. 18,000)

A large memorial hall with community center features is to be erected.

SABETHA, KAN.

(Pop. 1,890)

A memorial community building costing $50,000 will be built.

OTTAWA, KAN.

(Pop. 9,500)

Bonds have been issued for $75,000 for the erection of a soldiers' memorial building.

TOPEKA, KAN.

(Pop. 50,000)

A community building costing $500,000 and containing a memorial hall is assured.

WELLINGTON, KAN.

(Pop. 5,865)

Wellington is to erect a community building, featuring an auditorium, etc., as a memorial to the boys of Sumner County. The cost is to be $140,000 — a bond issue was voted April 1, 1919. The building will be owned by the city.

WETMORE, KAN.

(Pop. 486)

A memorial municipal auditorium will be built at a cost of $15,000.

ASHLAND, KY.

(Pop. 11,500)

The women of Ashland are raising funds to build a soldiers' and sailors' library.

NEWPORT, KY.

(Pop. 32,000)

A $100,000 memorial building will be erected.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

(Pop. 250,000)

Louisville has decided to erect an auditorium as a community memorial.

HAWESVILLE, KY.

(Pop. 1,160)

The Hawesville Woman's Club is to build a memorial hall in honor of its soldiers, sailors and marines.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

(Pop. 383,000)

New Orleans will have a memorial hall which will seat 12,000, dedicated to the memory of her men who served in the war.

RUSTON, LA.

(Pop. 4,600)

Lincoln Parish has decided definitely to erect a sanitarium and natatorium in memory of the men who went to war from said Parish. The town has donated the site on condition that the Lincoln Parish Memorial Association would spend $50,000 on the building, and one-half of the amount has already been raised.

BALTIMORE, MD.

(Pop. 605,000)

It is expected that about $2,000,000 will be spent on a memorial hall. Of this the Board of Estimate will contribute $500,000 and the rest will be raised by popular subscription.

(Johns Hopkins Univ.)

Funds are being raised by the students and alumni of Johns Hopkins University for the erection of a memorial dormitory and hall to cost $300,000.

FREMONT, MICH.

(Pop. 2,325)

A community building will be Fremont's war memorial.

CATONSVILLE, MD.

(Pop. 5,000)

A generous response is now being made in the campaign in Catonsville to raise $40,000 for the erection of a memorial community building.

GERMANTOWN, MD.

(Pop. 150)

A community building will be built in connection with the school building. Fifty per cent. of the cost will be provided by the county commissioners and fifty per cent. contributed in liberty bonds.

MIDDLETOWN, MD.

(Pop. 700)

The Memorial Committee at Middletown has purchased the Methodist Church, a large and substantial structure of brick, and will convert it into a memorial community building. A modern stage will be constructed in the auditorium, the library will occupy two rooms in the rear of the building, and the basement will be converted into a community room.

AMHERST, MASS.

(Pop. 5,780)

Work was begun in October on a Memorial building for the men of Massachusetts Agricultural College who gave their lives in the great war. It is to cost $150,000, which sum is to be raised by the alumni. $29,000 was recently raised at a dinner given by the alumni.

BLACKSTONE, MASS.

(Pop. 5,900)

A war memorial library will be erected.

ATHOL, MASS.

(Pop. 9,800)

The town meeting voted to appropriate $200,000 for a new town hall with community center features as a war memorial. The site for this building has been donated.

FITCHBURG, MASS.

(Pop. 42,000)

A campaign is on for the raising of funds to erect in Fitchburg a memorial building in memory of the men who served in the war. The building is to cost about $100,000 and is to be begun as soon as the campaign is finished. It will be not only a patriotic institution, but a recreational and educational center for boys of 16 and over.

LOWELL, MASS.

(Pop. 110,000)

A war memorial auditorium costing $1,000,000 is assured.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

(Pop. 119,000)

New Bedford's war memorial will be a community house.

PLYMOUTH, MASS.

(Pop. 14,000)

The town of Plymouth has voted $275,000 for the erection of a memorial town hall and community building. The working plans are now in preparation, and construction will begin in the early Spring of 1920.

PROVINCETOWN, MASS.

(Pop. 4,500)

A memorial hospital will be built.

READING, MASS.

(Pop. 7,080)

Reading will erect a memorial building to be called *Victory House*. Funds are being raised by public subscription. The building will be, primarily, headquarters and clubrooms for the local post of the American Legion.

TEWKSBURY, MASS.

(Pop. 5,500)

Tewksbury has under construction a town hall and community building containing theatre, library, banquet hall, etc. The estimated cost is $60,000.

WORCESTER, MASS.

(Pop. 175,000)

1. The committee on memorial buildings has decided to erect a memorial auditorium.

(Holy Cross College)

2. Holy Cross College will erect a memorial chapel and faculty building in memory of the alumni and students who served in the war. The plans which have already been drawn provide for a seating capacity of 1,000 persons in the chapel, with the faculty building in the rear. The building will cost $325,000, and the money is being raised by the alumni.

(Quinsigamond section)

3. The Quinsigamond section will erect a $60,000 community building which will include, among other features, an assembly hall, gymnasium, swimming-pool, pool-room, bowling-alley, and kitchen. The money is to be raised by public subscription under the auspices of the Quinsigamond Educational and Improvement Society.

WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.

(Pop. 4,140)

The town meeting committee decided unanimously to erect a public memorial building.

ADRIAN, MICH.

(Pop. 12,000)

A $10,000 property has been donated for the site of Adrian's memorial building.

ALPENA, MICH.

(Pop. 13,300)

$80,000 has been raised by popular subscription for a memorial auditorium and armory.

DETROIT, MICH.

(Pop. 800,000)

1. One of Detroit's war memorials will be a community house for colored people, containing a library, reading room, seminary of music, kitchen for training girls in domestic science, room for Camp Fire Girls, etc.
2. Mayor Cousens has given the city of Detroit $300,000 for a memorial nurses' home. It will contain a gymnasium, swimming pool, tennis courts, theatre, dancing hall and infirmary besides home features for nurses.
3. Detroit has also decided to build a municipal auditorium.

EAST LANSING, MICH.

(Michigan Agricultural College)

The alumni of the Michigan Agricultural College have already raised $35,000 in a campaign for $150,000 with which to erect a union memorial hall on the college campus in honor of the M. A. C. men who served in the war.

BIG RAPIDS, MICH.

(Pop. 5,200)

$25,000 is being raised by taxation to build an armory as a war memorial.

EATON RAPIDS, MICH.

(Pop. 2,450)

A memorial community house is to be secured by remodeling an existing hall at a cost of $10,000.

GRAND HAVEN, MICH.

(Pop. 7,425)

Grand Haven's war memorial will be a building which will contain community center features.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

(Pop. 143,500)

Grand Rapids and Kent County will unite to erect a memorial building containing a museum, a large auditorium and other appropriate features. It will cost $1,500,000, one-half of which is to be raised by a bond issue and the balance to be raised by popular subscription.

HARBOR BEACH, MICH.

(Pop. 1,695)

$100,000 has been contributed by citizens for the erection of a memorial community building containing an auditorium, gymnasium, library, rest room and other community features. It is to be maintained by taxes and by receipts from rentals.

HOUGHTON, MICH.

(Pop. 5,720)

A $50,000 memorial hospital has been decided upon and a campaign for funds is already under way.

JACKSON, MICH.

(Pop. 40,000)

A memorial building, the type of which has not definitely been decided upon, to contain community center features, will be built in Jackson. The building may be part of a large civic center.

LUDINGTON, MICH.

(Pop. 10,000)

A $50,000 bond issue will provide for the memorial community building which will be erected upon the site that has been donated for the purpose.

MOUNT CLEMENS, MICH.

(Pop. 10,000)

$50,000 will be raised by taxation for the erection of a memorial community house.

OWOSSO, MICH.

(Pop. 10,500)

The Board of Memorial Hospital Trustees announces that plans are being drawn and the work will be pushed as fast as possible on the new memorial hospital.

ST. JOSEPH, MICH.

(Pop. 6,765)

A memorial community building dedicated to veterans of the Civil, Spanish-American and World War, has been completed and is now in operation.

ZEELAND, MICH.

(Pop. 2,705)

Zeeland will have a soldiers' memorial building.

BARNUM, MINN.

$15,000 has been raised and a site purchased for a memorial community building.

DULUTH, MINN.

(Pop. 100,000)

$130,000 will be spent on a memorial building and park. In this building will be tablets containing the names of Civil, Spanish-American and World War men and their records. An observation tower will be a feature of the building.

ELY, MINN.

(Pop. 6,500)

$750,000 will be spent on a community house containing a historical room, rest and reading rooms, etc.

FERGUS FALLS, MINN.

(Pop. 8,400)

A $200,000 bond issue has been voted for a memorial community building which will combine armory, city hall, gymnasium, club rooms, etc. It will be used jointly by the city government and by such organizations as the National Guard, Commercial Club, etc.

ST. JAMES, MINN.

(Pop. 2,530)

St. James will have a community building.

HANOVER, N. H.

(Dartmouth College)

Dartmouth College is to erect a $300,000 athletic plant in memory of its ninety men who died in the world war.

CLINTON, MISS.

(Pop. 13,150)

$60,000 will be spent on a liberty memorial Baptist church.

GREENWOOD, MISS.

(Pop. 8,000)

A memorial building will be erected by popular subscription at the cost of $500,000. It will contain a memorial hall, swimming pool, gymnasium, Red Cross room, Boy Scouts' room, and will be used for general county and community purposes.

OXFORD, MISS.

(Pop. 2,345)

A memorial building costing $150,000 will be given to the University of Mississippi by the alumni students and faculty. It will furnish headquarters for the alumni, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., literary societies, etc. It will be dedicated to the men of the University who served in the Civil, Spanish-American and World War.

JOPLIN, MO.

(Pop. 45,000)

Joplin will have a memorial community building.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

(Pop. 345,000)

In a ten-days' campaign, the people of Kansas City have raised by popular subscription $2,000,000 for the erection of a memorial building to be dedicated to the men from Kansas City who lost their lives in the World War. The building will include an auditorium, dance hall, swimming-pool, and other community-house features.

CARTHAGE, MO.

(Pop. 11,000)

An enthusiastic drive is now on and a substantial part of the funds have been raised for the erection of a community building as a tribute to all who served in the war. The estimated cost is $125,000.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

(Washington University)

Washington University will erect a memorial building containing an auditorium with a seating capacity of 3,000, and rooms for administrative offices, and serving as headquarters for the various unions and faculty clubs.

ANACONDA, MONT.

(Pop. 16,000)

Deer Lodge County's memorial will be a community house.

AUBURN, NEB.

(Pop. 3,500)

Auburn's memorial building will be a historical museum.

BAYONNE, N. J.

(Knights of Columbus)

The Knights of Columbus are raising funds amounting to $75,000 by subscription among their own members for the erection of the *Victory Memorial and Community Building*. The site for the building is already available.

BORDENTOWN, N. J.

(Pop. 4,285)

War Camp Community Service House will be continued as a war memorial.

BELMAR, N. J.

(Pop. 2,500)

A memorial community house will be built by popular subscription at a cost of $30,000. It will contain historical features, an assembly room, rest room and gymnasium.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

(Pop. 19,000)

Bloomfield has decided to erect a community center as a memorial to those who served. The funds are being raised by public subscription, and the goal is $200,000. A site for this center has been purchased by the Memorial Committee for $40,000. A large frame building now used for school purposes will be remodeled, it is planned, and meeting-rooms provided for the American Legion post. There will also be headquarters for the various civic organizations and welfare organizations; also a public hall for social activities, a gymnasium, and possibly later on a swimming-pool.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

(Pop. 26,000)

Through the generosity of Mr. George P. Mellick, who has just given $20,000 for the purpose, Plainfield is to have a community house in memory of the men who served in the war.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.

(Monmouth County)

(Pop. 15,395)

The Monmouth Memorial Hospital at Long Branch has been given a new $150,000 wing in memory of Pvt. Jacques Wimpfeimer. The parents of Pvt. Wimpfeimer are the donors.

CROSSWICKS, N. J.

(Pop. 400)

Practically all the money has been raised and plans have been submitted for a memorial community building at Crosswicks, a suburb of Trenton.

HIGHTSTOWN, N. J.

(Pop. 2,695)

A well-founded organization is building a community house as a war memorial.

IRVINGTON, N. J.

(Pop. 16,500)

The service-men of Irvington are managing a campaign to raise $75,000 for the erection of a community building.

KEARNY, N. J.

(Pop. 24,000)

Kearny will build a memorial hospital.

WINNEBAGO, MINN.

(Pop. 1,785)

A community memorial hall will be built.

NORTH PLAINFIELD, N. J.

(Pop. 6,272)

A liberty building costing $150,000 will be erected on a site which has already been purchased.

WOODSTOWN, N. J.

(Pop. 1,500)

A site costing $4,200 has already been purchased and arrangements are now being made for the raising of a $30,000 fund for the erection of a community building and library.

PRINCETON, N. J.
(Pop. 5,905)
A hall to the memory of the men who served in the great war is to be constructed by remodeling the latest building on the Princeton campus—Nassau Hall. A large room paneled in marble will constitute the memorial hall, and in it will be engraved in gold the names of the 137 Princton men who lost their lives.

ROOSEVELT, N. J.
(Pop. 8,500)
A memorial hospital will be built by popular subscription.

SALEM, N. J.
(Pop. 8,000)
A campaign is under way for raising $100,000 to build a memorial county hospital.

SPRING LAKE, N. J.
(Pop. 1,420)
Spring Lake is building a memorial community house.

WEEHAWKEN, N. J.
(Pop. 13,500)
Weehawken will have a community hall as a war memorial.

WEST ORANGE, N. J.
(Pop. 14,000)
A campaign is being conducted for a memorial community center.

SOUTH RIVER, N. J.
(Pop. 6,900)
An auditorium, gymnasium, library and recreation rooms are features of a $10,000 memorial community house.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.
(Pop. 6,100)
The Liberty Loan Committee is running a campaign to raise $150,000 for a memorial community house.

DEMING, NEW MEXICO
(Pop. 4,500)
All city organizations, churches, farmers, stock raisers and county organizations are fostering the movement for a community house which will include among other features an auditorium and a library. The funds are being raised by popular subscription and the building will be maintained by dues and rentals.

BAY SHORE, N. Y.
(Pop. 3,710)
A lot valued at $15,000 has been given for a site for a community house. It will contain an auditorium, reading room, game room, etc.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.
(Broome County)
(Pop. 50,000)
A drive started on Armistice Day, 1919, for a memorial fund of $300,000, $100,000 of which will be used for the purchase and furnishing of a permanent club house for former service men. The remainder of the fund will be used for a permanent relief fund for ex-service men and their families.

DUNDEE, N. Y.
(Pop. 1,260)
Funds are in sight for $10,000 memorial community building and library. It will contain a reading room and a recreation room which also can be used for patriotic meetings.

BUFFALO, N. Y.
(Pop. 500,000)
Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church plans to build a $150,000 memorial community house.

CARMEL, N. Y.
(Putnam County)
Putnam County will unite to erect at Carmel a community house which will include an auditorium, gymnasium, social room, and meeting-room for various organizations. The site for the building has been donated and $12,000 will be raised by subscription for the erection of the building.

CORTLAND, N. Y.
(Cortland County)
(Pop. 13,100)
Cortland County is to erect in the city of Cortland a building which will be a memorial to the soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses of the county and at the same time house the Nurses' Training School of the County Hospital. It is estimated that the building will cost $60,000 to $70,000, and will be maintained by the earnings from the Hospital.

CUBA, N. Y.
(Pop. 1,675)
Cuba is to have a memorial hospital, with a memorial corridor, to cost $30,000. The money is to be raised by public subscription. The hospital will provide treatment free to soldiers, for life.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.
(Pop. 9,745)
Cooperstown will erect a liberty building as a war memorial.

GENEVA, N. Y.
(Pop. 14,000)
Geneva is to have a library and historical building as a memorial to the men who served. Canvass for funds to begin in the Spring.

GLEN COVE, N. Y.
(Pop. 4,030)
The Glen Cove Neighborhood Association is planning to erect a memorial community house.

GREECE, N. Y.
(Pop. 4,000)
The money is now on hand to build a $50,000 memorial municipal office building with many of the community house features.

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
(Pop. 6,310)
$20,000 is being raised by popular subscription for a memorial library building.

ILION, N. Y.
(Pop. 10,000)
The Ilion Board of Trade, with several village organizations cooperating, is sponsoring the movement for a community building as a war memorial.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.
(Pop. 17,500)
An industrial building costing $72,000 will be built as a war memorial.

NEW HARTFORD, N. Y.
(Pop. 1,490)
$1,000 has already been pledged for a liberty building as a war memorial.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.
(Pop. 40,000)

The city of Jamestown has purchased the historic homestead of Gov. Fenton, New York State's famous Civil War Governor, and friend of the soldiers. The City Council has voted to remodel the old mansion into a modern patriotic center which will contain social and recreation rooms for the American Legion, the G. A. R., the Spanish War Veterans and all other patriotic organizations.

LACKAWANNA, N. Y.
(Pop. 17,500)

Work will begin in September on a community memorial club house to cost $150,000.

MASSENA, N. Y.
(Pop. 4,800)

A site has been purchased and a movement is now under way to erect a new library building, to be known as the Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Library, in honor of the town's war heroes.

NEW YORK CITY
(Pop. 5,900,000)

Brooklyn Borough:

1. The Bay Ridge Section.—This section is contributing $100,000 for a memorial building.
2. Erie Basin.—Bids will soon be received for the construction of a memorial Y. M. C. A. building at Erie Basin. The structure will be four stories, 50 x 80 ft., of brick, steel and stone.
3. Greenpoint Section.—Greenpoint will have a memorial hall costing $5,000 raised by contribution.
4. Hill Section.—St. Bartholomew's Church has raised $13,000 toward a memorial community house.
5. Park Slope.—Park Slope section is selling $60,000 worth of stock for a memorial club house.
   South Brooklyn.—South Brooklyn will erect a $100,000 memorial hospital.
6. Polytechnic Day School. — The alumni and friends of the Polytechnic Day School are raising a funds of $75,000 with which they will erect and equip a memorial chapel in recognition of the 450 alumni and students who served in the army and navy during the war.

Manhattan and Bronx Boroughs:

1. A memorial club house costing $5,000,000 will be built for the 77th Division on the site of the old Astor Library. It will contain general club house facilities.
2. $1,000,000 is being raised for an Americanization Headquarters building for the men of the 77th Division of the Jewish faith. It will contain rest and recreation rooms, auditorium, gymnasium, school rooms, etc.
3. A corporation has been formed in New York City, to be known as the "Victory Hall Association," which will erect a large building to be known as "Victory Hall" on the block bounded by Park and Lexington Avenues and 41st and 42nd Streets as a memorial to the soldiers, seamen, and citizens of New York who served the nation during the war. Among other

features this building will contain an auditorium with a seating capacity of 10,000, rooms for the American Legion, G. A. R., and similar organizations, Memorial Room, and recreational facilities. The total cost of the site and building is estimated at $7,000,000.

4. A modern gymnasium will be built at the New York University as a memorial to the 40 university men who gave their lives for their country, and to the 3,000 other men who were in the service during the war. The building will cost $200,000 and in addition to complete recreational facilities will be headquarters of the New York University Post of the American Legion.
5. Washington Heights.—In Washington Heights thousands of dollars have already been subscribed for a memorial synagogue.
6. Washington Heights.—Washington Heights is raising $300,000 for a Jewish memorial hospital.

Queens Borough:

1. Hollis.—A memorial community building is to be erected in Hollis. A movement has been begun to acquire the site of the historical old Hollis Hotel.
2. Jamaica.—Queens County is planning to built two memorial hospitals at a cost of $500,000 to be raised by popular subscription. They are to be dedicated to the memory of the boys of the 4th Ward.
3. Long Island City.—Long Island City will construct a memorial building for general assemblages, costings approximately $150,000. An organization of prominent business men will receive the funds by subscription.
4. Ridgewood.—Ridgewood is subscribing $40,000 for a church community building containing gymnasium rooms for boys and for girls, club rooms, auditorium, etc.
5. Rockaway.—A community house to cost $150,000 is to be built at Rockaway. The movement is led by the Liberty Loan Workers.
6. Woodhaven. — Woodhaven will have a memorial community building.

Richmond Borough:

1. $30,000 has already been raised toward a memorial hospital.

NORWICH, N. Y.

(Pop. 8,500)

A bond issue has been authorized and plans have been adopted for the erection of a library as a memorial to those who served in the war.

OAK ORCHARD, N. Y.

Work has already been begun on a community building costing $4,000.

PELHAM, N. Y.

(Pop. 1,900)

The cornerstone of the memorial high school was laid on October 18, 1919. The building and grounds will cost $375,000.

TROY, N. Y.

(Pop. 78,000)

A community house for service men is now being erected.

PENN YAN, N. Y.

(Pop. 4,915)

Popular subscription amounting to $150,000 will provide a county memorial hospital.

ROSLYN, N. Y.

(Pop. 1,800)

1. Mr. Clarence Mackay is Chairman of a committee that is raising $100,000 for a memorial community house.
2. The Gretatheo Holiday House is the name given to the memorial building presented to the Cooperative Girls' Club of West Twenty-third Street, New York City, by Mrs. A. W. Burchard of New York, as a memorial to her son killed in the war, and to her daughter.

SENECA FALLS, N. Y.

(Pop. 7,300)

A new municipal building will be built and dedicated as a war memorial.

UTICA, N. Y.

(Pop. 87,000)

1. $550,000 is being raised among the Masons of New York for a Masonic memorial hospital.
2. The city of Utica will erect a memorial building, and a committee is now working on the plans and location.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

(Pop. 1,500)

$150,000 is being raised by popular subscription for a students' activity building for the students of the University of North Carolina.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

(Pop. 9,000)

a. A memorial community house will be built to serve as a soldiers' club and civic center.
b. Cumberland County.—A community house and civic center, featuring Y. M. C. A., rest rooms, war museum, auditorium, etc., is to be erected at Fayetteville, in honor of Cumberland County's men who served in the war. The building is to cost $100,000, to be raised by bond issue.

GOLDSBORO, N. C.

(Pop. 11,000)

A $250,000 memorial community building will be erected. Most of the funds will be raised by popular subscription, the balance by taxation. City and county will provide for maintenance expense.

GREENVILLE, N. C.

(Pitt County)

(Pop. 5,200)

A campaign is now on and is meeting with excellent cooperation on the part of the citizens in all parts of the county for the erection of a memorial hospital at Greenville at the cost of $100,000.

WILSON, N. C.

(Pop. 7,800)

A community building has been decided upon as a war memorial.

SOUTHPORT, N. C.

(Pop. 1,700)

A memorial hall was completed in March, 1919, at a cost of $4,000. It contains an auditorium and library.

DURHAM, N. C.

(Pop. 28,000)

The alumni of Trinity College are planning to erect a memorial building in honor of the Trinity men who served in the war.

LILLINGTON, N. C.

(Harnett County)

It has been decided that the memorial to the boys of Harnett County who lost their lives for the sake of liberty will be a community building containing rest rooms, community kitchen, auditorium, and offices for the Superintendent of Education, and the County Home and Farm Demonstration Agents. The design for the building was made by Miss Agnes Martin, a Home Demonstration Agent of the County and who lost her life while serving as a volunteer nurse during the influenza epidemic. Miss Martin's name is to be enrolled in the building with the names of the others who laid down their lives for their country.

VALLEY CITY, N. D.

(Pop. 6,040)

A popular subscription is being made for a memorial community building.

AKRON, OHIO

(Pop. 160,000)

Akron will have a memorial polyclinic.

NEWARK, OHIO

(Pop. 30,000)

A memorial community center and auditorium will be built at a cost of $250,000.

ALLIANCE, OHIO

(Pop. 23,000)

A memorial gymnasium costing $200,000 will be erected on the Mt. Union College campus in honor of the world-war heroes of the community and the college. The memorial will be a community center for Alliance.

CHILLICOTHE, OHIO

(Pop. 15,470)

A memorial hall and community building, costing between $75,000 and $100,000, will be erected in Chillicothe as a memorial to the soldiers, sailors and marines, living and dead, of Ross County. The funds are being raised through a bond issue already voted, a balance of the War Chest Fund and other sources.

CINCINNATI, OHIO

(Pop. 415,000)

1. A subscription on the "brick plan" is raising $1,000,000 for a memorial building.

(University of Cincinnati)

2. The Alumni Association is conducting a campaign to raise $100,000 with which to erect a memorial dormitory in honor of the students, members of the faculty, and alumni of the university who died in the service of their country. The senior class of 1919 launched the campaign by contributing $3,500.

SALEM, OHIO

(Pop. 10,000)

A memorial building, providing rooms for various organizations, gymnasium and dance hall, will be erected at a cost of $100,000, through the generosity of Mr. W. H. Mullins.

MADISONVILLE, OHIO

(Pop. 6,240)

A memorial community building is being erected by popular subscription.

CLEVELAND, OHIO

(Pop. 750,000)

The county approved a bond issue of $250,000 with which to start a project for a memorial auditorium, which will cost $1,250,000. The balance will be raised by popular subscription.

COLUMBUS, OHIO

(Pop. 325,000)

About one-third of the cost of a $1,000,000 memorial community building has already been raised in Columbus, Ohio.

LORAIN, OHIO

(Pop. 37,000)

A memorial community building costing $600,000 is being built by popular subscription and will be maintained by a system of voluntary social "taxation." It contains a gymnasium, swimming-pool, game rooms, auditorium, etc.

PIQUA, OHIO

(Pop. 15,500)

One of the special provisions in the memorial community building at Piqua is a room for the headquarters of union labor.

RAVENNA, OHIO

(Pop. 6,200)

$250,000 has been fixed as the amount to be raised by popular subscription for a memorial community house.

NEWTON FALLS, OHIO

Bonds have been issued for a memorial community house. The cost is estimated at $110,000.

MT. VERNON, OHIO

(Knox County)

(Pop. 10,500)

Knox County has voted a bond issue of $250,000 to erect a memorial building at Mt. Vernon, in honor of those who served in the war. The type of building has not yet been decided.

SANDUSKY, OHIO

(Pop. 23,000)

Sandusky will have a memorial community building.

TOLEDO, OHIO

(Pop. 235,000)

The city furnishes the site and part of the cost to erect a $1,000,000 memorial hall. The rest will be raised by popular subscription.

WAUSEON, OHIO

(Pop. 3,765)

A $40,000 memorial community building will be erected.

WAYNESFIELD, OHIO

Waynesfield has erected a community building at a cost of $5,000, and dedicated it to the soldiers of the world war whose residence was Waynesfield and Wayne Township, Auglaize County, Ohio. The building is 50 x 84 with a stage 15 feet deep and a 26-foot opening. The floor is hardwood and is ample for a regulation gymnasium and basket-ball floor.

XENIA, OHIO

(Pop. 10,000)

Hibernians have raised $10,000 for a memorial community building.

(Greene County)

A memorial hospital will be erected at Xenia in memory of the men of Greene County who served in the war.

ALTUS, OKLA.

(Pop. 6,200)

Bonds have been issued for a memorial auditorium and library.

KINGFISHER, OKLA.

(Pop. 2,900)

The city of Kingfisher has voted a bond issue of $75,000 for the erection and equipment of a memorial City Hall to be dedicated to the local men who served in the war. Besides municipal offices, the building will contain a fire station, gymnasium and swimming-pool.

SHAWNEE, OKLA.

(Pop. 18,000)

A memorial Y. M. C. A. building to cost approximately $150,000 will be erected as a county memorial.

TULSA, OKLA.

(Pop. 55,000)

A hospital for colored people will be erected as a war memorial.

WESTON, ORE.

(Umatilla County)

A memorial community building, erected in the honor of the pioneer soldiers, sailors and marines of Umatilla County, was formally dedicated October 23, 1919. The building contains hall, stage and rest rooms.

PRINEVILLE, ORE.

(Crook County)

(Pop. 1,190)

Prineville is to have a community building in memory of the soldier dead of Crook County. The county court has set aside $5,000 towards this purpose, and an additional $5,000 or $10,000 will be raised. The community house will house a public meeting hall, rest rooms and reading-rooms on the ground floor, with heating plant and kitchen in the basement.

AMBLER, PA.

(Pop. 3,200)

One-half of the cost of a $50,000 memorial hospital has been raised.

BANGOR, PA.

(Pop. 5,720)

The Bangor Community and Civic Association have incorporated to erect and maintain a memorial community house.

BATH, PA.

(Pop. 1,200)

Bath will have a memorial community neighborhood house.

BEN AVON, PA.

(Pop. 3,000)

The Borough of Ben Avon has approved a bond issue for a memorial building, which will house the Borough offices, and contain all community-house features.

CATASAUQUA, PA.

(Pop. 6,750)

A large part of the $125,000 cost of a memorial community house is already at hand.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

(Pop. 12,500)

A campaign is well under way to raise $200,000 for a memorial Y. M. C. A. building.

CHESTER, PA.

(Pop. 65,000)

A popular subscription is being taken to provide funds for a memorial community building containing an auditorium, gymnasium, social rooms, etc.

CRESSON, PA.

(Pop. 3,000)

Bonds have been issued to cover the cost of constructing a community building in Cresson. The building is to contain an auditorium, library, municipal offices, memorial room, and recreation and rest rooms.

EASTON, PA.

(Pop. 32,000)

Easton has raised over $300,000 by public subscription for the erection of a memorial Y. M. C. A. building to be known as the soldiers' Y. M. C. A. of Easton. One feature of the building is to be a swimming-pool given by a prominent citizen and his wife in memory of their son who was killed in France.

GERMANTOWN, PA.

(A section of Philadelphia)

An American Legion club house, costing $150,000 to $200,000, will be erected in Germantown as a memorial to service men. The building will be erected within six months on one of several sites now under consideration.

HONESDALE, PA.

(Pop. 3,700)

Honesdale is to erect a memorial hospital by public subscription. Already $27,000 has been raised, and a 3-story brick residence has been purchased for $10,000. Plans have been secured for the remodeling of this residence.

INGRAM, PA.

(Pop. 2,400)

A memorial club house will be built in honor of the men who served in the late war.

LANGHORNE, PA.

(Pop. 900)

The Richardson House, one of the most interesting places historically in this section of the country, has been purchased and will be remodeled and improved for a community house, dedicated to those who served in the war. The necessary funds, $15,000, are being raised by public subscription.

LANSDALE, PA.

(Pop. 4,325)

A community memorial building costing $150,000 will be erected.

LOCKHAVEN, PA.

(Pop. 9,000)

Lockhaven will have a memorial community house.

ELIZABETHTOWN, PA.

(Pop. 3,240)

Elizabethtown will have a memorial community building.

MERION, PA.

(Montgomery County)

A community building featuring an auditorium and to be known as *"Tribute House"* will be erected at Merion. The land is estimated at $81,000, and the funds are being raised by public subscription.

MARIETTA, PA.

(Pop. 2,700)

A fine old residence with extensive grounds has been given to the village for a memorial community house. $35,000 raised by popular subscription will be used to remodel and equip this.

NEWCASTLE, PA.

(Pop. 45,000)

A movement for the erection of a liberty building has been formally launched.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

(Pop. 1,750,000)

1. A committee has been formed for the purpose of raising $2,000,000 by popular subscription for the erection of a victory temple.
2. A neighborhood community house costing $12,000 to be raised by popular subscription is reported.
3. Subscriptions amounting to $75,000 are being made for a 24th ward memorial club house containing a gymnasium, auditorium, reading room, etc.
4. A considerable part of $100,000 has already been raised for a memorial community building in connection with a recreation field at Frankford.
5. (46th Ward)—A memorial community house will be erected in the 46th ward of Philadelphia, in honor of those from that section who served in the war. The building, which is to cost $50,000, will contain a large auditorium and all modern clubhouse facilities. Twenty per cent. of the funds have already been raised.
6. (American Legion) — Naval Post 197, one of the largest units of the American Legion, with a membership of more than 2,500, will lay the cornerstone of its memorial home early in the Spring.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

(Pop. 579,090)

The leading citizens of Pittsburgh have launched a movement for the erection of a tower 2,100 feet high, as a memorial to those who served in the war. At the base of the tower is to be a building containing free assembly rooms, and 35 feet above, a convention hall seating 15,000 people; at the 1,500, 1,000 and 500 ft. levels respectively are to be a trophy hall, a restaurant, and an amusement hall. An observation platform is to be placed at the 2,000-ft. level surmounted by four powerful lanterns, indicating by their colors the points of the compass to all aerial navigators within a forty-mile radius.

READING, PA.

(Pop. 110,000)

$450,000 is being raised by popular subscription for a memorial art gallery, museum and auditorium.

SHENANDOAH, PA.

(Pop. 29,300)

A memorial hospital will be erected by popular subscription.

POTTSTOWN, PA.

(Pop. 17,500)

The High School Alumni Association is raising $100,000 for a memorial hall. The cornerstone was laid by Secretary of War Baker on Nov. 2, 1919, and the building is now under way.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.

(Lehigh University)

One-half of the funds are already in sight in the campaign of the Alumni of Lehigh University for $500,000 with which to erect a memorial building in honor of all the Lehigh men who served in the war. The structure will be an Administration Building, with memorial features.

SUNBURY, PA.

(Northumberland County)

(Pop. 16,500)

Twelve thousand dollars has already been raised by public subscription in the drive for a memorial community house to be erected in memory of all the men of the county who served in the World War.

TURBOTVILLE, PA.

(Pop. 400)

The town of Turbotville has approved a bond issue of $5,000 and an additional $10,000 is being raised by public subscription for the erection of a memorial community building.

YORK HAVEN, PA.

A memorial town hall costing $30,000 will be built. It will contain an auditorium, a library, lodge rooms, bowling alleys and a pool and billiard room.

UPPER DARBY, PA.

Upper Darby will have a recreation center as a war memorial.

LINCOLN, R. I.

(Pop. 10,500)

The town has voted to build a memorial grammar and primary school in the Sayesville section, to be dedicated as a memorial to those who fought in the great war. It is estimated the building will cost $60,000, to be paid from public funds.

NEWPORT, R. I.

(St. George's School)

St. George's School has decided to erect a memorial school house at a cost of $150,000, the funds for which are being raised by the alumni and friends. The building will contain a memorial room, assembly room, administrative offices, and class rooms.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

(Pop. 275,000)

The city council has voted to erect a $1,000,000 memorial auditorium pending legislative authority to issue bonds.

CHESTER, S. C.

(Pop. 5,925)

By contribution of liberty bonds and cash subscriptions a memorial community building is being financed.

GREENVILLE, S. C.

(Pop. 30,000)

Subscriptions are being made toward a $70,000 fund for building a memorial community house for the use of colored people in Greenville.

FLORENCE, S. C.

(Pop. 9,500)

Florence county will erect a splendid public library as a war memorial.

PARRIS ISLAND, S. C. (Marine Training Station)

A memorial recreation center will be erected in memory of marines who died in the war.

BELLE FOURCHE, S. D.

(Pop. 1,800)

$50,000 is being raised for a memorial community building.

SCOTLAND, S. D.

(Pop. 1,260)

Scotland will have a memorial community house.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

(Pop. 90,000)

1. A $400,000 bond issue has been voted for the erection of a memorial auditorium.
2. A recreation hall and auditorium will be erected by the employees and the management of the O. B. Andrews Company at Chattanooga. The auditorium will be in the form of a memorial dedicated to the memory of employees and fellow-workmen who died in the service. The company will furnish the material and the construction will be done by the employees after working hours. The building will constitute a community center for the employees.

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

(Pop. 8,600)

$50,000 has been raised for a memorial hospital.

WESSINGTON SPRINGS, S. D.

(Pop. 1,250)

A memorial building will be built at a cost of $30,000. It will be a community house and a municipal office building.

MARYVILLE, TENN.

(Blount County)

(Pop. 2,970)

Blount County will erect a hospital in Maryville in memory of the boys who served and who returned home safely. The money was raised by public subscription.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

(Pop. 126,000)

1. The city has issued $600,000 and the county $400,000 worth of bonds for a memorial building. The state will be asked to contribute $100,000.
2. Vanderbilt College will erect a $250,000 social center building as a war memorial.

UNION CITY, TENN.

(Pop. 5,750)

A memorial hospital for soldiers has been decided upon.

DALLAS, TEX.

(Pop. 130,000)

1. Dallas County and City will spend from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000 for a memorial auditorium.
2. The Southern Methodist University will erect a $250,000 memorial building. It will contain a memorial hall and auditorium and social center features.

FORT WORTH, TEX.

(Pop. 120,000)

1. A bond issue of $1,000,000 will provide a memorial community house and park.

2. The First Baptist Church is planning to build a memorial building that will cost $125,000.

HOUSTON, TEX.

(Pop. 140,000)

A sale of bonds amounting to $3,500,000 has already been arranged for the erection of a memorial building containing offices, auditorium, club rooms, gymnasium, historical room, etc.

LIVINGSTON, TEX.

(Pop. 1,700)

Livingston will have a liberty building.

LOCKHART, TEX.

(Pop. 3,470)

The sale of $75,000 worth of stock will provide for a memorial community building containing an auditorium, recreation rooms, trophy rooms, etc.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

(Pop. 175,000)

$500,000 worth of bonds have been issued for a memorial auditorium.

TEMPLE, TEX.

(Pop. 14,000)

Stock certificates for $125,000 have been issued for building and furnishing a memorial community building. It is expected that the site will be donated.

LEHI, UTAH

(Pop. 3,650)

City offices, club rooms, bowling alleys, assembly hall, museum, relic room, gymnasium, swimming pool and shower baths are features of Lehi's $40,000 memorial building.

OGDEN, UTAH

(Pop. 34,000)

The site has been donated by the city for a $500,000 liberty hall containing auditorium, gymnasium, club rooms, etc.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

(Pop. 130,000)

The state, the city and the people have united to raise $300,000 for a memorial community house and auditorium.

TOWNSHEND, VT.

The contract has been awarded for the erection of a town hall with community-house features in Townshend, at a cost of about $300,000. The site was furnished by the town, and the building is to be a gift by Mrs. Dutton of Gainesville, Fla., in memory of her husband, who was a member of the 8th Vermont Regt. The building, which will be 88 ft. x 45 ft. and two stories high, will contain town offices, assembly hall, stage, banquet hall, kitchen, and other rooms.

CAPE CHARLES, VA.

(Pop. 2,200)

$15,000 are already available for a memorial community house containing auditorium, gymnasium, library and reading room.

WILLIAMSBURG, VA.

The chapel at William and Mary College, built in 1693, will be restored as a memorial to the alumni and the students who died in the great war.

ABERDEEN, WASH.

(Pop. 19,250)

A liberty auditorium and the Red Cross temple, erected by popular subscription and contributed labor and materials, are already in use. The value of the two buildings is $30,000.

CASHMERE, WASH.

(Pop. 600)

The contract has been awarded for the construction of the community center and high-school building, to cost $40,000.

CHARLESTON, WASH.

(Pop. 2,500)

A community house containing assembly room, rest room, reading room and recreation room, has been built in this city, costing $22,000 and dedicated to the use of the community, service, and ex-service men, as memorial to the soldiers of the great war.

HOQUIAM, WASH.

(Pop. 13,000)

Hoquiam is to have a Soldiers' Memorial Building. Campaign for $50,000 just completed.

OLYMPIA, WASH.

(Pop. 11,100)

A stadium will be erected as a war memorial by the K. of P. Lodge.

SEATTLE, WASH.

(Pop. 380,000)

1. A sale of stock has provided $2,500,000 for a memorial auditorium which contains also a historical room, veteran hall, theatre and banquet hall, to be built on a "Court of Victory."

2. St. Mark's Episcopal Church is building a victory memorial cathedral at a cost of $500,000.

SPOKANE, WASH.

(Pop. 135,000)

$1,000,000 is being raised by popular subscription for a memorial auditorium.

SUNNYSIDE, WASH.

(Pop. 1,580)

Sunnyside will have a memorial community building.

VANCOUVER, WASH.

(Clarke County)

(Pop. 13,180)

The American Legion of Vancouver has charge of the campaign for raising $40,000 for a *community building* which will house a hall, gymnasium, and swimming-pool. The building will be under the management of the Legion, but will be open to all citizens of Clarke County.

TACOMA, WASH.

(Pop. 113,000)

Tacoma is appropriating $500,000 for a memorial auditorium and music hall.

BELOIT, WIS.

(Pop. 20,000)

Beloit is planning to build a memorial community building.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, WIS.
(Pop. 10,250)

Popular subscription is being made for a memorial community building.

FOND DU LAC, WIS.
(Pop. 21,000)

A $75,000 memorial community building will contain a war museum.

GREEN BAY, WIS.
(Pop. 30,000)

The Elk's committee has raised $22,000 toward construction of a $25,000 memorial building.

JANESVILLE, WIS.
(Pop. 14,500)

The site has been secured and a community building costing not less than $100,000 will soon be erected in Janesville.

MADISON, Wis.
(Univ. of Wisconsin)
(Pop. 32,750)

A memorial union building will be erected at the University of Wisconsin as a permanent tribute to university men and women who served in the World War. The building which, it is estimated, will cost $750,000, will include a theatre, memorial and trophy room, reading and lounging rooms, commons, private dining rooms, editorial rooms, faculty club rooms, and rooms for all university organizations. The funds will be raised by subscription from the students, alumni and friends.

NEENAH, WIS.
(Pop. 6,445)

Neenah is building a community house.

MERRILL, WIS.
(Pop. 8,700)

A liberty club house was completed last January formally. The money for it was raised by sale of stock.

NORTH MILWAUKEE, WIS.
(Pop. 2,140)

North Milwaukee is building a memorial community building.

OSHKOSH, WIS.
(Pop. 36,400)

Oshkosh will erect a memorial auditorium with meeting rooms, at a cost of $300,000.

RACINE, WIS.
(Pop. 47,000)

$300,000 has been raised by bond issue and $300,000 by the sale of stock. The total is to be used for a memorial hall, museum, veterans' quarters, etc.

RHINELANDER, WIS.
(Pop. 6,760)

A memorial community building to serve as a club house for returned soldiers and sailors has been decided upon.

SHEBOYGAN, WIS.
(Pop. 30,000)

A memorial hall has been definitely planned.

STANLEY, WIS.
(Pop. 3,100)

Citizens of Stanley and the surrounding country will raise $100,000 by sale of stock to construct a memorial hospital to take the place of the remodeled dwelling now in use.

STURGEON BAY, WIS.

(Pop. 4,900)

Sturgeon Bay will have a community center and armory, and the Dori County Armory Corporation has been organized to have charge of the project.

TOMAHAWK, WIS.

(Pop. 3,455)

A bond issue of $25,000 will build a liberty building.

TWO RIVERS, WIS.

(Pop. 6,240)

A memorial community hall will be erected this summer costing approximately $200,000.

WAUPACA, WIS.

(Pop. 4,160)

A convention hall will be erected as a memorial community building.

HILO, HAWAIIAN IS.

(Pop. 7,900)

$150,000 has been secured by state appropriation for a memorial hospital.

CANADA

BELMONT, ONT.

Community House

EDMONTON, ALBERTA

A community building which will provide especially for returned soldiers will be erected. A fund of $150,000 is being raised by popular subscription.

Assured Memorial Building Projects Classified According to Population of Cities

The following classification has been prepared to permit the grouping of communities of similar sizes. National and state projects are not included, as they are already grouped in the foregoing report. Neither are those where two or more projects are under way, listed more than once.

Population Over 100,000

ALABAMA
- Birmingham

CALIFORNIA
- Los Angeles

COLORADO
- Denver

CONNECTICUT
- Bridgeport

DELAWARE
- Wilmington

DIST. OF COLUMBIA
- Washington

ILLINOIS
- Chicago

INDIANA
- Indianapolis

KENTUCKY
- Louisville

LOUISIANA
- New Orleans

MARYLAND
- Baltimore

MASSACHUSETTS
- Lowell
- New Bedford
- Worcester

MICHIGAN
- Detroit
- Grand Rapids

MINNESOTA
- Duluth

MISSOURI
- Kansas City

NEW YORK
- Buffalo
- New York City

OHIO
- Akron
- Cincinnati
- Cleveland
- Columbus
- Toledo

PENNSYLVANIA
- Philadelphia
- Reading

RHODE ISLAND
- Providence

TENNESSEE
- Nashville

TEXAS
- Dallas
- Fort Worth
- Houston
- San Antonio

UTAH
- Salt Lake City

VIRGINIA
- Richmond

WASHINGTON
- Seattle
- Spokane
- Tacoma

Population of from 30,000 to 100,000

ALABAMA
- Bessemer
- Montgomery

CALIFORNIA
- Fresno

COLORADO
- Pueblo

GEORGIA
- Savannah

ILLINOIS
- Aurora

INDIANA
- Evansville

KANSAS
- Topeka
- Wichita

KENTUCKY
- Newport

MASSACHUSETTS
- Fitchburg

MICHIGAN
- Jackson

MISSISSIPPI
- Clinton

MISSOURI
- Joplin

NEW JERSEY
- Bayonne

NEW YORK
- Jamestown
- Troy
- Utica

OHIO
- Lorain

OKLAHOMA
- Tulsa

PENNSYLVANIA
- Chester
- Easton
- Newcastle

RHODE ISLAND
- Newport

SOUTH CAROLINA
- Greenville

TENNESSEE
- Chattanooga

UTAH
- Ogden

WISCONSIN
- Green Bay
- Oskosh
- Racine
- Sheboygan

Population of from 10,000 to 30,000

CALIFORNIA
- Pomona
- Santa Monica
- Santa Rosa

COLORADO
- Greeley

CONNECTICUT
- Manchester

FLORIDA
- Key West

GEORGIA
- Brunswick

INDIANA
- Logansport
- Hammond

IOWA
- Burlington
- Ottumwa

KANSAS
- Atchison
- Emporia
- Lawrence
- Leavenworth
- Pittsburgh

KENTUCKY
- Ashland

MAINE
- Auburn

MASSACHUSETTS
- Plymouth

MICHIGAN
- Adrian
- Alpena
- Ludington
- Mount Clemens
- Owosso

MISSOURI
- Carthage

MONTANA
- Anaconda

NEW YORK
- Cooperstown
- Geneva
- Ilion
- Lackawanna
- Middletown

NEW JERSEY
Bloomfield
Gloucester
Irvington
Kearney
Long Branch
Plainfield
Weehawken
West Orange

NEBRASKA
Auburn

NORTH CAROLINA
Durham
Goldsboro

OHIO
Chillicothe
Newark
Piqua
Salem
Sandusky
Xenia

OKLAHOMA
Shawnee

PENNSYLVANIA
Chambersburg
Pottstown
Shenandoah

RHODE ISLAND
Lincoln

TEXAS
Temple

WASHINGTON
Aberdeen
Hoquiam
Olympia
Vancouver

WISCONSIN
Beloit
Chippewa Falls
Fond du Lac
Janesville

Population of from 5,000 to 10,000

CALIFORNIA
Palo Alto

COLORADO
Brush

GEORGIA
Dublin

ILLINOIS
De Kalb
Highland Park

INDIANA
Greensburg
Whiting

KANSAS
Arkansas City
Concordia
Junction City
Manhattan
Ottawa
Wellington

MASSACHUSETTS
Athol
Blackstone
Reading
Tewksbury

MARYLAND
Catonsville

MICHIGAN
Big Rapids
Grand Haven
Houghton
St. Joseph

MINNESOTA
Ely
Ferguson Falls

MISSISSIPPI
Greenwood

NEW JERSEY
North Plainfield
Roosevelt
Salem
South Orange
South River

NEW YORK
Hempstead
Norwich
Seneca Falls

NORTH CAROLINA
Fayetteville
Wilson

NORTH DAKOTA
Valley City

OHIO
Madisonville
Ravenna

OKLAHOMA
Altus

PENNSYLVANIA
Bangor
Catasauqua
Lockhaven

SOUTH CAROLINA
Chester
Florence
Parris Island

TENNESSEE
Union City
Clarkesville

WISCONSIN
Merrill
Neenah
Rhinelander
Two Rivers

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS
Hilo

Population Under 5,000

CALIFORNIA
- Montague
- Sonora
- Stanford University
- Tulare

COLORADO
- Alamaso
- Plattville

CONNECTICUT
- Collinsville
- Hockanum
- Lyme

ILLINOIS
- Brimfield
- Havana
- Minier
- Mount Pleasant
- New Athens
- Rochelle

INDIANA
- Petersburg
- Rochester

IOWA
- Independence
- Lake City
- Sheldon

KANSAS
- El Dorado
- Hiawatha
- Minneapolis
- Osawatomie
- Sabetha
- Wetmore

KENTUCKY
- Hawesville

LOUISIANA
- Ruston

MARYLAND
- Germantown
- Middletown

MASSACHUSETTS
- Provincetown
- Williamstown

MICHIGAN
- Eaton Rapids
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- Barnum
- St. James
- Winnebago

MISSISSIPPI
- Oxford

NEW JERSEY
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- Bordentown
- Crosswicks
- Hightstown
- Spring Lake
- Woodstown

NEW MEXICO
- Deming

NEW YORK
- Bay Shore
- Dundee
- Glen Cove
- Greece
- Huntington
- Massena
- New Hartford
- Oak Orchard
- Penn Yan
- Southport
- Roslyn

NORTH CAROLINA
- Chapel Hill
- Southport

OKLAHOMA
- Kingfisher

OHIO
- Newton Falls
- Wauseon

PENNSYLVANIA
- Ambler
- Bath
- Ben Avon
- Cresson
- Elizabethtown
- Honesdale
- Ingram
- Langhorne
- Lansdale
- Marietta
- Upper Darby
- York Haven

SOUTH DAKOTA
- Belle Fourche
- Pierre
- Scotland
- Wessington Springs

TEXAS
- Livingston
- Lockhart

UTAH
- Lehi

VIRGINIA
- Cape Charles

WASHINGTON
- Cashmere Charleston
- Charleston
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morial Town Hall and Community Building for Tewksbury, Massachusetts.
(Kilham & Hopkins, Architects.)

Community Buildings as War Memorials

From a Bronze Memorial Wreath by Victor D. Brenner

Bureau of
Memorial Buildings
War Camp Community
Service

WAR CAMP COMMUNITY SERVICE

Community Buildings as War Memorials

A series of bulletins published by the Bureau of Memorial Buildings of War Camp Community Service, 124 East 28th Street, New York, N.Y.

Number 8

1919

Individual Commemorative Features in the Memorial Building

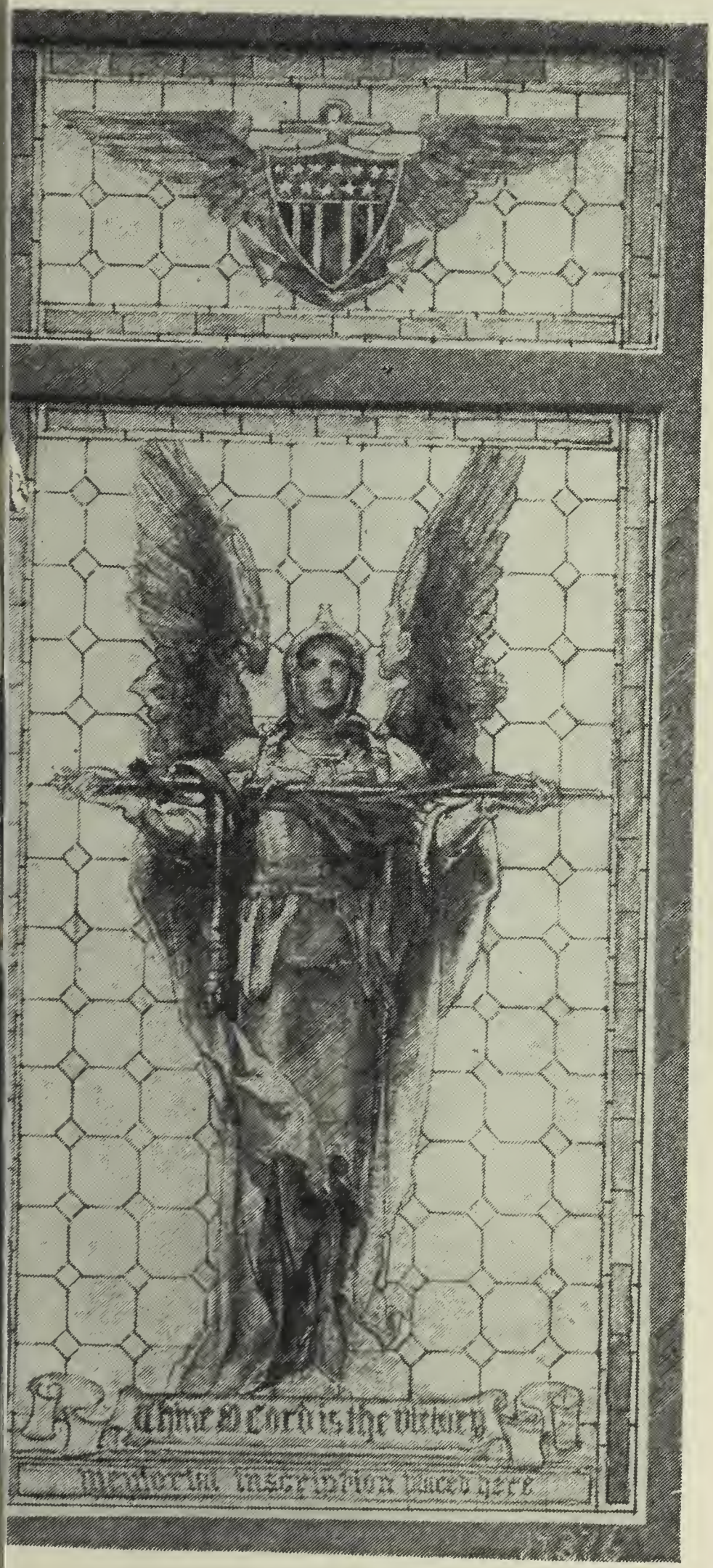
ANNOUNCEMENT

The National Committee on Memorial Buildings, established to assist in the promotion and guidance of the nation-wide movement to erect Community Buildings as war memorials, has merged its activities with those of War Camp Community Service. This Committee, composed of one hundred representative men and women from all parts of the country, has become the Advisory Committee on Memorial Buildings of War Community Service.

The Bureau of Memorial Buildings is designed to serve as a clearing-house of information and service in regard to planning, erecting and administering community houses, auditoriums, recreation centers and other "living" memorials. The Bureau does not undertake to erect or finance memorials anywhere; but by means of bulletins, exhibits, speakers and personal advisory service, it is ready to aid state and municipal memorial committees.

The Bureau, through its Advisory Committee and through cooperation with national community service bodies, art and architectural associations, etc., has brought together a large amount of expert opinion and knowledge concerning community buildings. This material is being published in the series of Bulletins entitled "Community Buildings as War Memorials." A list of these publications appears on the back cover.

NOTE:—Acknowledgment is gratefully made for valuable assistance given in the preparation of Bulletin number 8 by the American Federation of Art, and by Mr. Frank Chouteau Brown, Architect, Boston.



"THE ANGEL OF VICTORY."
A memorial window designed by Frederick Wilson, Tiffany Studios, New York. Copyright, Frederick Wilson.

"CARRY ON." Edwin H. Blashfield's painting used as a poster in the Third Liberty Loan. Metropolitan Museum, New York.

Individual Commemorative Features in the Memorial Building

troduction. Getting the Artist. Fitting the Small Memorial Into Building. The Commemorative Tablet. Lettering. Memorial alls, Special Wall Dedications and Chapels. Symbolic Groups. Miscellaneous—Outside the Building. Conclusion.

By MARTHA CANDLER

HE country has turned today to the task of recording for posterity the deeds of the Great War as deeds having an imrtant bearing on national life have been recorded since the ginning of time—by the erection of permanent memorials. It already certain, however, that our monuments will be differt in kind, just as the thoughts and convictions, inspirations d aspirations which have swayed our lives in the great crisis ve been different from any before.

Already the country over they have begun to take the form of ntral community buildings in which the general war-aroused ntiment for a new and more democratic social order shall rive and grow. These "Homes of Democracy," as they have en called, will generally be, in conception the very antithesis the coldly classical type of architecture, and only by their ecial commemorative features will it be constantly and unistakably apparent to the present generation and to those who me after us that they have been erected as victory tributes. he building of the smallest community, no matter how modest be, will not be complete until its tablet of dedication, its special emorial hall, or its wall space especially arranged for inscripns has also been completed. There is no other feature of the ilding—not even the architecture—that is of more importance an this, for here we shall place a permanent record not only the deeds we deem worthy of commemoration, but of our own ste, or the lack of it.

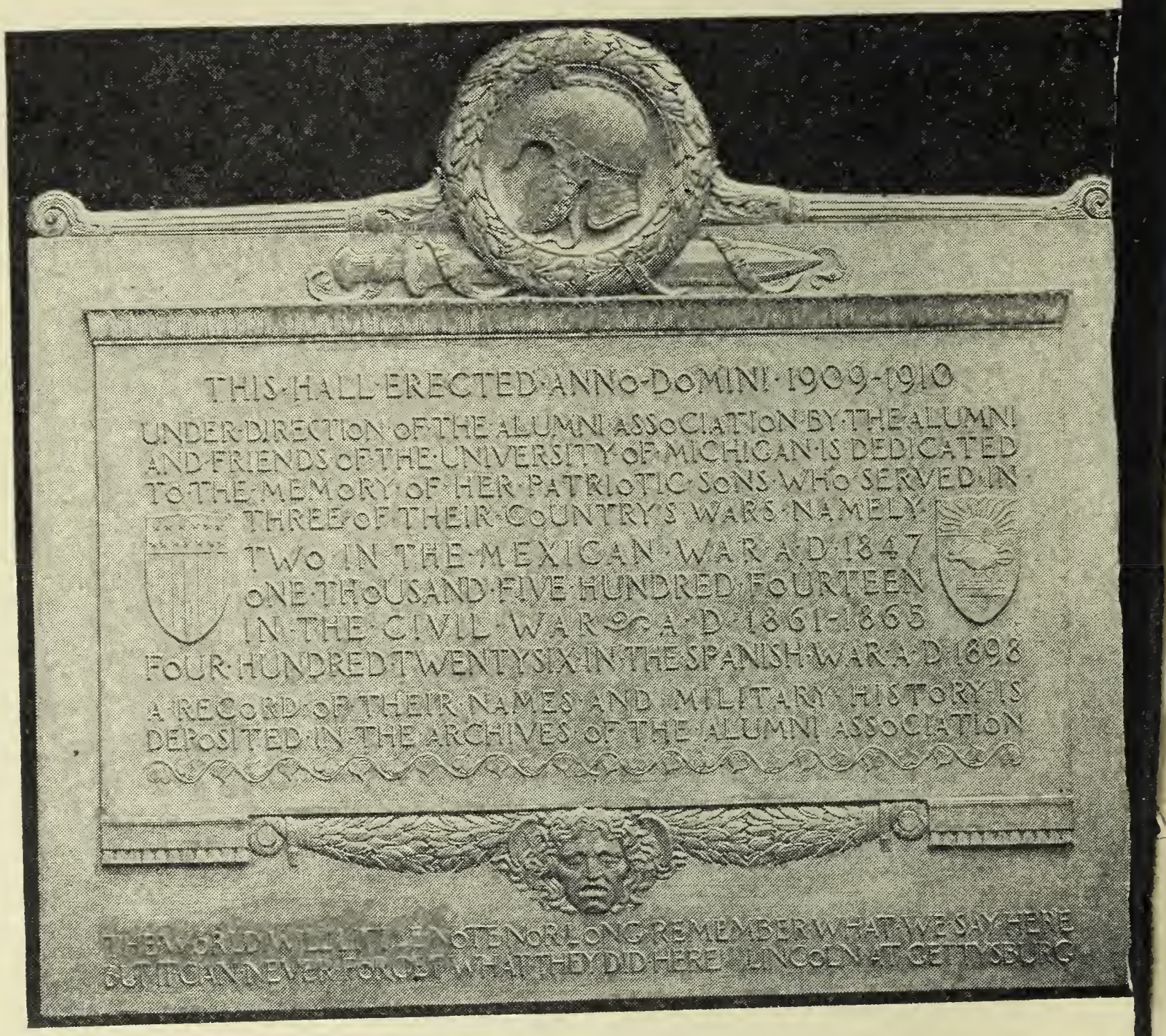
The Memorial Hall, Yale College, showing how wall space may be utilized for the names of the war heroes.

There exists sound artistic tradition to guide us in this important matter, and it would be an impertinence on our part to proceed far without the assistance of a competent artist to interpret and apply it to our problem today. From the earliest civilization there has been the conviction that whatever historical deeds are worthy of record merit the handiwork of the master craftsman—the designer, sculptor, or painter. There have been those creative workers in every age to catch and crystallize in lasting and symbolic form the spirit of the times. In fact, it is only through such records that we know of the existence and the history of some of the ancient peoples. When we view the commemorative features of our new buildings in this light, it would seem as important to have the services of a competent artist for this important purpose as to have an architect for the building.

The armistice was hardly signed before the country was flooded with the literature of progressive commercial "artists" and manufacturers of bronze and iron commodities who announced themselves as having entered the field to fill orders for first-class tablets, shafts or statues. The fact that in this kind of highly organized efficiency it is so easy to have great deeds of national significance or personal heroism recorded by machinery and on very short notice might form a pitfall for local memorial committees made up of laymen busy with the (apparently) major problems of the building design and facilities only for the fact that the inexcusable ugliness of the conventional factory-made monument has received much publicity of late at the hands of those earnestly devoting their attention to the art and civic progress of the country.

GETTING THE ARTIST

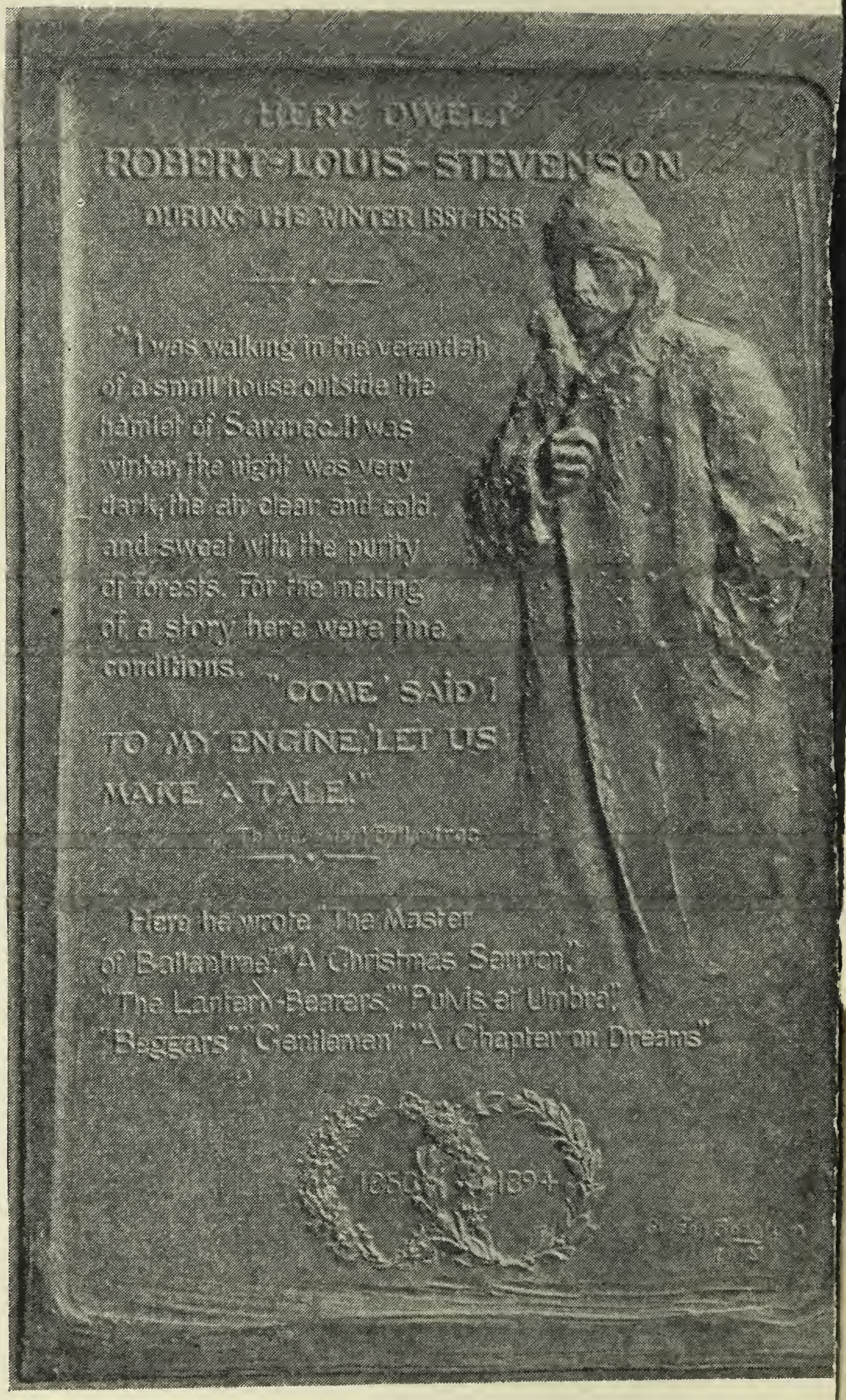
Plainly the factory-made sort of memorial feature will not do. Fortunately for us important national art societies are ready to give council and guidance to communities or committees upon request. The National Sculpture Society has existed for many years with the declared purpose of "spreading the knowledge of good sculpture, fostering the taste for and the produc-


THIS HALL ERECTED ANNO DOMINI 1909-1910
UNDER DIRECTION OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION BY THE ALUMNI
AND FRIENDS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN IS DEDICATED
TO THE MEMORY OF HER PATRIOTIC SONS WHO SERVED IN
THREE OF THEIR COUNTRY'S WARS NAMELY
TWO IN THE MEXICAN WAR A D 1847
ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED FOURTEEN
IN THE CIVIL WAR A D 1861-1865
FOUR HUNDRED TWENTY SIX IN THE SPANISH WAR A D 1898
A RECORD OF THEIR NAMES AND MILITARY HISTORY IS
DEPOSITED IN THE ARCHIVES OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION
THE WORLD WILL NOT LONG REMEMBER WHAT WE SAY HERE
BUT IT CAN NEVER FORGET WHAT THEY DID HERE LINCOLN AT GETTYSBURG

A good and interesting example of lettering. For a tablet to be placed in a community memorial building, the slight eccentricity produced by the use of the small o's might be objectionable.

)n of ideal sculpture for the household and museums, to pro-
ote the decoration of public and other buildings, squares and
rks with sculpture of a high class and improve the quality of
e sculptors' art, . . ." The American Federation of Arts has
o labored for many years to "cultivate knowledge and appre-
tion of art, that better production might be induced, the lives
the people enriched, and that through these means finer
ndards of citizenship and higher ideals of civilization might
established in America." This organization has lately formed
General Committee of War Memorials, not to impose a set
m of memorial but to assist in every way toward the adequate
tistic expression of the memorial spirit. To quote from the
airman of the committee:

"The Federation of Arts is endeavoring to lead the public to
nsider the artist in his true relation to the public, as the ex-
under of our ideals, the one who makes visible our feelings of
nor and patriotism, the leader who stirs us to still nobler
eds, the creator of the beauty that gives joy to life. Equally
th the poet and the musician, he appeals to the very highest
our human nature. But of his own volition one reads the poem
listens to the music. Therefore the public has the right to
mand that he who challenges their attention shall be a true
tist, a creator of beauty, and not merely the manufacturer of
product or a crude and unskilled workman." Almost every
rge city has its fine arts commission, ready to co-operate with
e local building committee, or that of nearby towns. The
nerican Civic Association, Union Trust Building, Washington,
C., welcomes questions as to the best forms of memorials.
assachusetts has not only a State Art Commission, but its
ate Committee to welcome returning soldiers and sailors has
so a subcommittee whose special purpose it is to advise cities
d towns of the State on this important matter. Other States
w have bills before them providing for State Art Commissions
miliar to that in Massachusetts. Sculptors and other artists
ould be retained only on the advice of some one of these
oups or other equally competent authorities.


HERE DWELT
ROBERT-LOUIS-STEVENSON
DURING THE WINTER 1887-1888
"I was walking in the verandah of a small house outside the hamlet of Saranac. It was winter, the night was very dark, the air clear and cold, and sweet with the purity of forests. For the making of a story here were fine conditions. "'CONE' SAID I TO MY ENGINE, 'LET US MAKE A TALE.'"
Here he wrote "The Master of Ballantrae," "A Christmas Sermon," "The Lantern-Bearers," "Pulvis et Umbra," "Beggars" "Gentlemen" "A Chapter on Dreams"
1850 - 1894

Stevenson Memorial Tablet by Gutzon Borglum, at Saranac, N.Y. Copyright, Gutzon Borglum.

FITTING THE SMALL MEMORIAL TO THE BUILDING

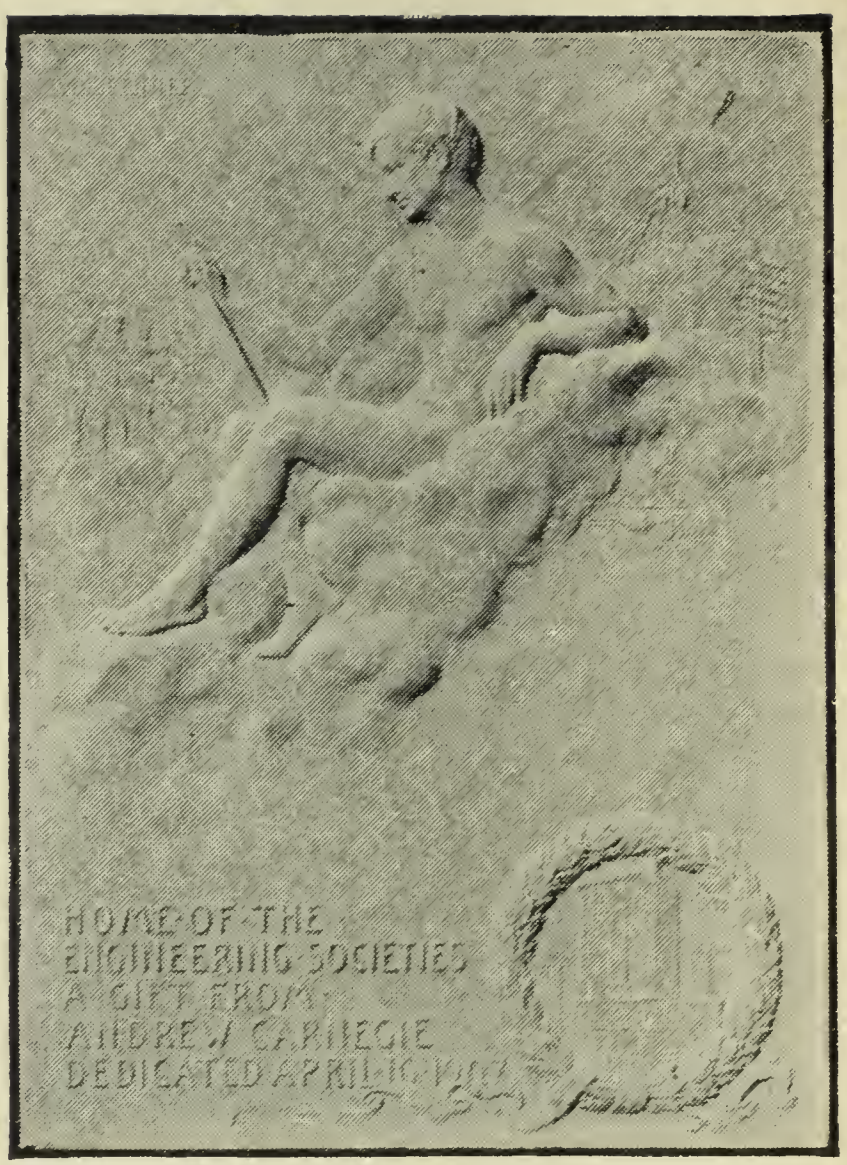
Where a specific memorial is to be incorporated into the interior of the building as it nearly always will be, the special problem of its fitness to the general architectural scale and scheme will arise. For this reason the services of the artist will be required as early after the tentative building plans are outlined as possible. This is equally true whether the commemorative accessory is to be a wall tablet, stained-glass windows, sculptural groups or mural paintings. Architect and artist will of necessity work closely together for the creation of a single entity comprising the building and its commemorative features.

Even the services of a competent artist working with the architect is not enough. If it were, an artist working in New York City or some other large center, might design an exquisite tablet, artistic in its simplicity, imaginative and impressive, and "embodying the spiritual quality of noble sacrifice which above all else we would commemorate," and have large numbers of copies of it turned out to be sent all over the country. But the spirit in which the tablet would be erected would be thus defeated, for there must be something distinctive of the local spirit of sacrifice—the tablet or other symbol of dedication should always stand for commemoration of a particular—not a general sentiment. The achievement of this high ideal requires an intelligent understanding of good memorials generally, not alone by the artist, but by everybody connected with the enterprise—promoter, adviser, and committee members. It is a matter in which, if the sentiment of the entire community is to have expression, the entire community must interest itself.

Whatever local art organizations exist should be called in for consultation with the memorial building committee. No possible source of authentic information or expert advice should be neglected even if questions involving delay should thereby reasonably arise. Hasty decision in such a matter will often prove cause for long regret and mortification.

Any additional expense involved in obtaining the very best possible works of art is so entirely justifiable that to mention it

A tablet by Victor D. Brenner, combining to an unusual degree the symbolic and the realistic in its design.



"The Torch Bearer," also by Mr. Brenner.

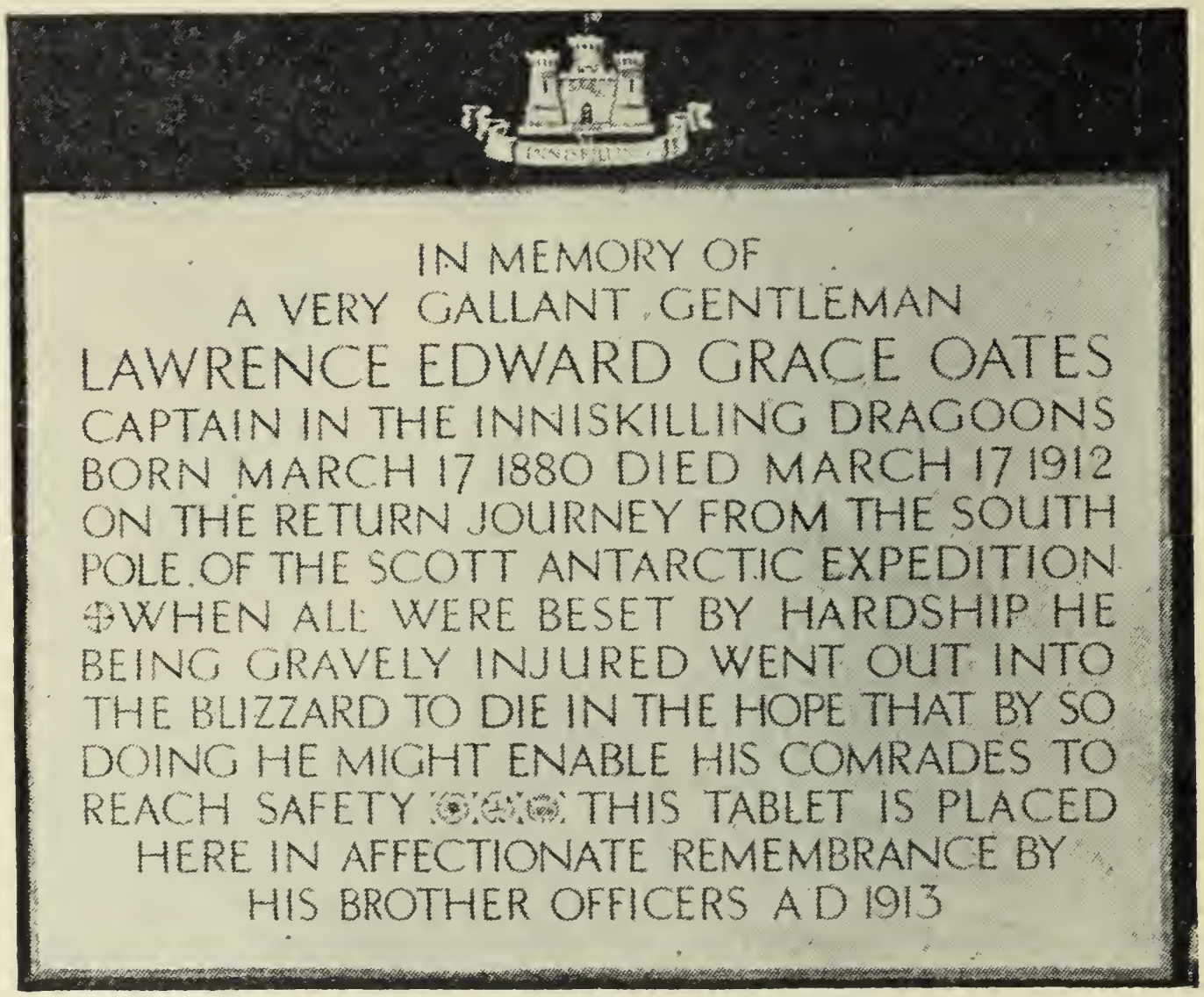
at all here seems out of place, and yet the figures available bearing on the national movement for the erection of memorial buildings shows many towns so small and with so little available money that the most modest structure seems almost beyond their means. In such cases the temptation will be strong to resort to machine-made "art" for the finishing touches. The dignity of empty spaces left to be completed or filled in the future, would be infinitely preferable!

Another question which will arise sooner or later in almost every community is that of special tablets, busts, or other art expressions commemorating individual heroism or recording the sentiment of some particular group of the city or town toward the fallen heroes from among its numbers. The natural place for such tributes will be in the memorial community building. It is very important to have a local memorial art committee at least loosely affiliated with some live national committee for this, if for no other reason. However worthy and admirable the public or private spirit calling forth these tributes may be, they *must* measure up to certain well-established standards as works of art to merit a place in the "House of the People." Almost as important as their artistic merit will be their fitness to the general scheme. It will be necessary in many cases due to the construction and interior design of the building that definite plans for the incorporation of all such memorials into the larger scheme be made before the design is definitely adopted. Otherwise a sad state of affairs is likely to arise such as stained-glass windows of religious inspiration provided through the belated thoughtfulness of well-meaning families or friends having to be set into gymnasium or informal reception rooms; sculptures of classic severity having to be crowded into common passageways, or marble memorial stairways having to be installed where no stairway is needed or wanted.

THE COMMEMORATIVE TABLET

Undoubtedly the wall tablet, used from the earliest inception of architecture for the recording of facts of interest and value to

English Memorial tablet by Richard Goulden. A good example of incised lettering filled with colored composition flush with the polished surface. This is a cheaper method than casting, and good if the designer is fully familiar with the problems involved.


IN MEMORY OF
A VERY GALLANT GENTLEMAN
LAWRENCE EDWARD GRACE OATES
CAPTAIN IN THE INNISKILLING DRAGOONS
BORN MARCH 17 1880 DIED MARCH 17 1912
ON THE RETURN JOURNEY FROM THE SOUTH
POLE OF THE SCOTT ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION
WHEN ALL WERE BESET BY HARDSHIP HE
BEING GRAVELY INJURED WENT OUT INTO
THE BLIZZARD TO DIE IN THE HOPE THAT BY SO
DOING HE MIGHT ENABLE HIS COMRADES TO
REACH SAFETY THIS TABLET IS PLACED
HERE IN AFFECTIONATE REMEMBRANCE BY
HIS BROTHER OFFICERS A D 1913

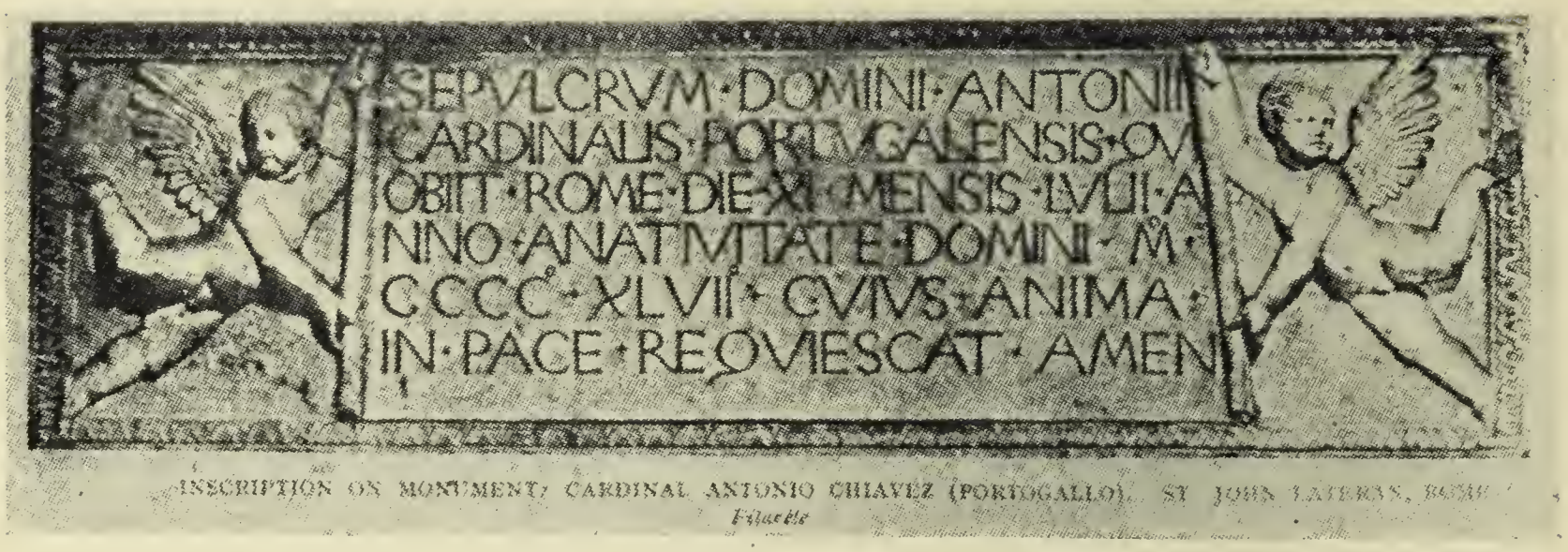
Bronze memorial lunette over the entrance door of a British Soldiers' Club. Courtesy International Studio.

a community or people will be the commemorative detail most commonly adopted. Because the tablet may be almost anything we choose to make it, it is apt to be decided upon with too little thought as to the detail of its material, workmanship and design. According to the best sculptors, this form of memorial offers a vastly more difficult medium of expression than the colossal monument with its greater opportunity for striking decorative effects and its freer use of pictorial display. Yet, "fortunately for us," said a British writer lately, "there is no longer a tendency on the part of sculptors to delegate to stone masons the task of originating thest small memorials. Of late, sculptors of distinction have produced them and have labored sincerely to give them the right spirit and to keep alive in them the traditions which were followed by the great masters in times gone by and these sculptors have proved by the manner of their working that in their eyes the small memorial does not, because it is small, seem to be a thing which should be regarded lightly or dismissed casually as a mere journeyman's concern."

Nothing could furnish a more eloquent argument against the wrong sort of tablet than the study of the right sort. One need only be familiar with such examples of commemorative art here at home as St. Gaudens' bas-relief of "R.L.S", or his Whistler *stele* at West Point, to feel that they have been created out of the sentiment of the artist for his subject rather than by the conscious application of any set formula of composition or arrangement of lettering and spacing

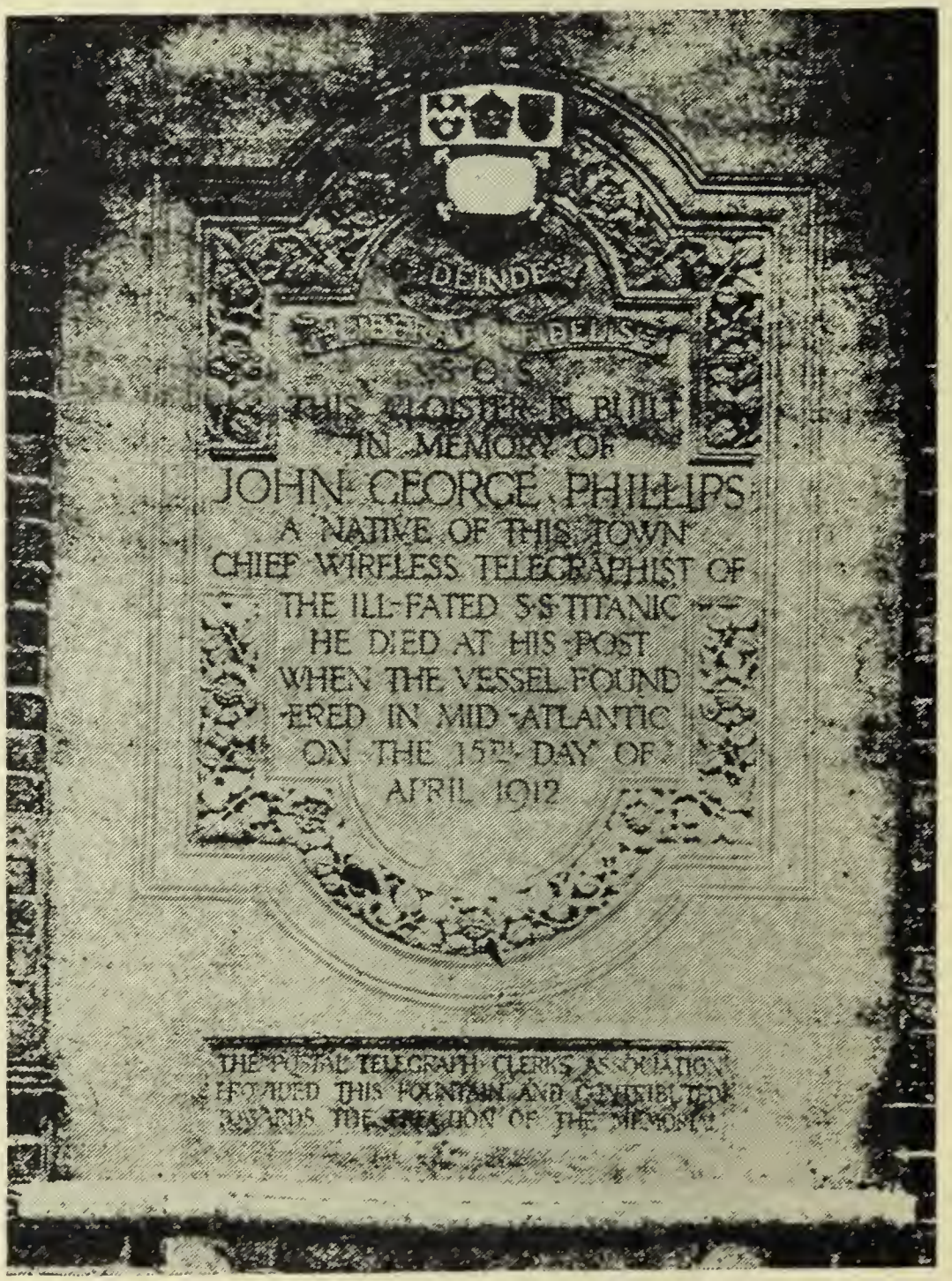
LETTERING

For the lettering which will appear on these wall tablets, and on practically every sort of commemorative detail, there is a whole "body of doctrine." It applies no less to the ornamental tablets or the frieze legend which will often be a part of the exterior architectural design. In the latter case it will be the concern of the architect; in either case the style of the inscription lettering will be determined by the design and material of the building in relation to which it will appear. The position of the inscription



INSCRIPTION ON MONUMENT, CARDINAL ANTONIO CHIAVEZ (PORTOGALLO), ST JOHN LATERAN, ROME
Filarete

Tablet from an old wall tomb, showing interesting Renaissance lettering inscribed on fine colored marble. The letters are filled in or gilded with toned gold to match the color of the marble. Courtesy American Federation of Arts.



An English wall tablet, showing excellent lettering on freestone, both workmanship and material too delicate for the rough brick arcade in which the panel is placed.

as to light and shadow; its harmony with the figures or other details of design, whether it is to be indoors or outdoors; its height in relation to the eye, will all be matters for careful consideration, as will the actual style of lettering adopted. While these are all matters requiring the trained hand of the master craftsman, they are matters of which the layman should have an intelligent understanding.

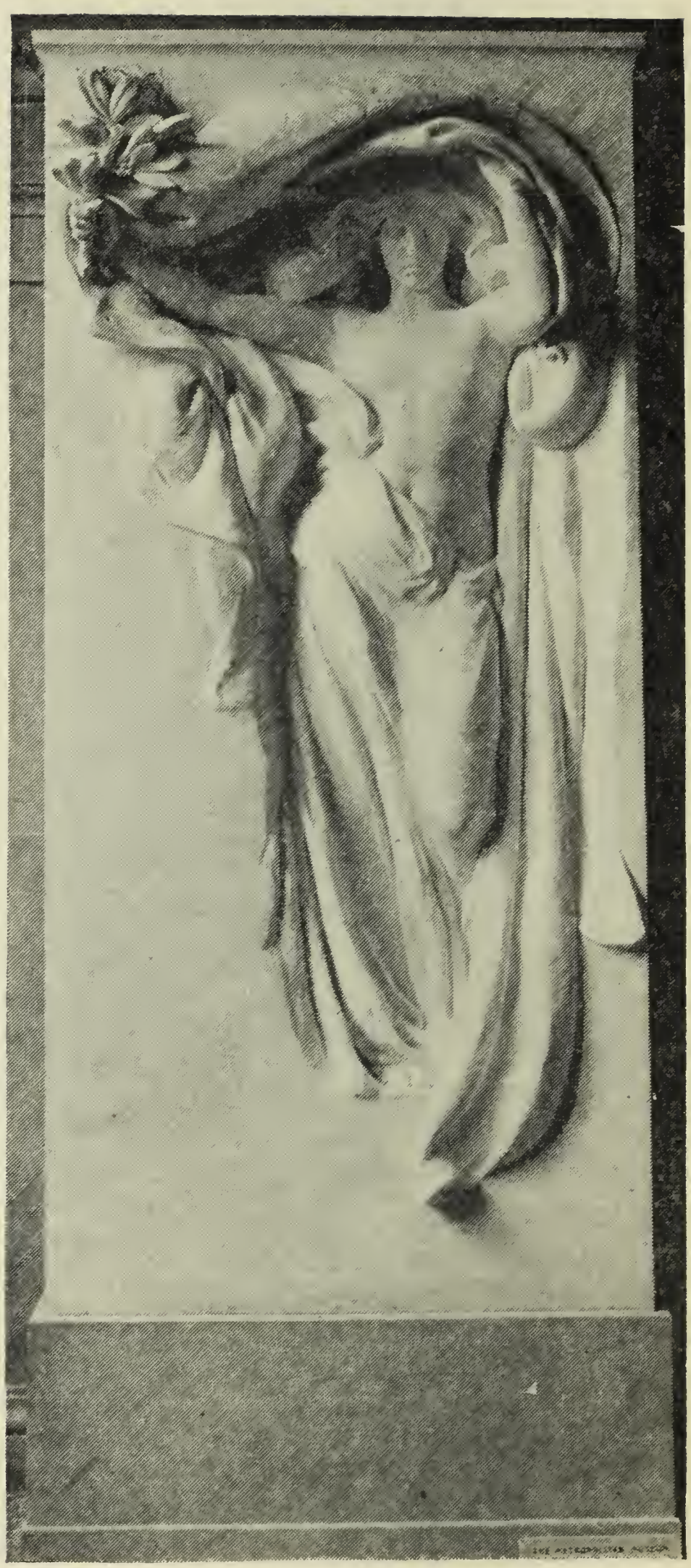
"How shall we say emphatically enough that this matter of lettering *is* important?" was asked a member of McKim, Mead and White, who have perhaps done more than any other firm of architects, or any other agency in America to turn artists and letterers to experimenting with the infinite possibilities of properly studied lettering in relation to architectural or commemorative designs.

"Say there is nothing worthy of consideration for the problem in hand but Roman and Italian Renaissance letter forms and modern adaptations of them," he replied. Admirable and inspiring examples of exterior legends are to be found in the Herodotus inscription on the new New York post office and that on the façades of the Public Library of Boston and the library of Columbia University, New York.

As to what constitutes the intrinsic excellence of lettering let us quote Mr. Frank Chouteau Brown, of Boston, a recognized authority on the subject, who says:

"Composition in lettering is almost too intangible to define by any rule. All the suggestions that may be given are of necessity laid out on merely mathematical formulæ, and as such are incapable of equaling the result that may be obtained by spacing and producing the effect solely from artistic experience and intuition. The final result should always be judged by its effect upon the eye, which must be trained until it is susceptible to the slightest deviation from the perfect whole. It is more difficult to define what good composition is in lettering than in painting or any other of the more generally accepted arts, and it resolves itself back to the same problem. The eye must be trained by constant study of good and pleasing forms

"Mourning Victory," by Daniel Chester French, erected in Concord, Mass., as a memorial to the three Melvin brothers who lost their lives in the Civil War. Courtesy, Metropolitan Museum.



and proportions, until it appreciates instinctively almost intangible mistakes in spacing and arrangement.

"This point of 'composition' is so important that a legend of most beautiful individual letter forms, badly placed, will not produce as pleasing an effect as an arrangement of more awkward letters when their composition is good."

MEMORIAL HALLS, SPECIAL WALL DEDICATIONS, AND CHAPELS

In many of the buildings already under way in different parts of the country, a special memorial hall or entrance vestibule is being incorporated. Here is the possibility of introducing an indefinite number of commemorative accessories—in fact, all the good work available in all of the crafts. Mural paintings, wall inscriptions and tablets, and separate sculptures, as well as the war trophies, battle flags, and official documents which will naturally be preserved in this part of the building, will be appropriate to such locations if properly arranged and located, with due regard to their architectural surroundings and the background provided by the architect for that purpose.

Frankford, Pa., one of the first communities actually to have plans drawn for a memorial building, contemplates the incorporation of such a hall. The side walls will be of solid oak panels whereon will be inscribed the names of all the men who went to war from the section. With a true understanding of the technique of lettering, and the requirement of the material used, those responsible for the plan have adopted Roman characters to be V-sunk and gilded for the inscriptions. An effect of soft diffused light will be obtained in this hall by the clever use of concealed lights shining down through the glass ceiling. For the Memorial Community House at Goldsboro, N.C., a similar room has been adopted, while in other places a large bronze star sunken into the middle of the floor has been made an impressive symbolic feature of the Memorial Hall.

For such a room which in some buildings is being made the main entrance hall—that all who come may have impressed upon them the full meaning and significance of the building—a new

"Death Staying the Hand of the Sculptor." The Martin Milmore Tomb, Boston. D. C. French, Sculptor.

suggestion has been made and approved by the Municipal Arts Society of New York. It is that wherever the structure and general design permit, the ceiling may be made dome-shaped and decorated to represent a blue sky with gold stars. Such an effect has been most skillfully worked out in the Grand Central Station, in New York, and may be repeated where it harmonizes with the color scheme of the memorial hall. The stars should be small and the blue fairly sown with them if the general interior structure is such that the effect of height may be maintained. Further suggestion has been made that the vast field of blue might be sown with silver stars sufficient in number to represent all of the men who went into the service during the war and that larger stars of gold be used to represent those who made the great sacrifice.

Another suggestion is for a memorial room which should contain across one side an "altar of liberty," whereon the names of all the men might be inscribed and above which a commemorative legend might appear. Such an altar expressing the spirit of the victorious war for liberty might be a combination of good architecture, sculpture and mural painting and the memorial hall with its war relics and captured trophies would form for it an admirable setting.

While many communities have signified a preference for the memorial hall, or "Hall of Fame" which will contain the names of the men, properly inscribed and special commemorative tablets for those who gave their lives in the cause, together with such tangible records of the conflict as will make them virtually war museums, others have shown an impulse to erect a chapel slightly withdrawn from the general assembly places in the building, and with the atmosphere of a shrine, where any who desire may withdraw and linger with the memory of those, through the sacrifice of whose lives we have come to a realization of a newer and better order of community life.

STAINED-GLASS WINDOWS

For this chapel, or for the memorial hall, if they be designed with feeling and executed by skilled workmen, stained-glass

"St. Michael." A reproduction of the sketch by Frederick Wilson, Tiffany Studios, for a stained-glass window to be installed in All Saints' Church, Richmond, Virginia. Copyright Frederick Wilson.

windows will be most appropriate individual memorial subjects. In cities where the building is to be of spacious dimension and elaborate as to facilities, there may well be and doubtless often *will* be, a perfectly wrought Gothic chapel with Gothic inscriptions over its altars and doorways, and fairly lined with memorial windows. The whole spirit and atmosphere of the place will be one of religious solemnity and aloofness from the main currents of life and activity and in this setting the windows will appear to the best possible advantage, though many cases will come to mind of their successful and effective use in a quite different atmosphere, as for example the Harvard windows, the John Jay window in Columbia University, both designed by La Farge, and the West Point memorial windows.

The large numbers of orders already being executed by competent creators for such windows to be placed as memorials of the Great War, show that aptness with which the suggestion of modern war paraphernalia is being introduced into their designs.

Several things should be borne in mind in the matter of stained-glass windows, generally. They offer a field commonly resorted to with widely varying results, and therefore they should be incorporated into any architectural setting only on expert authority. They have been most frequently set up in memory of deceased individuals, and almost invariably associated with an ecclesiastical atmosphere which would be foreign to a more commonly used part of the community building. They should certainly *not* be incorporated into popular assembly rooms or informal gathering places.

MURAL PAINTINGS

Mural paintings are another form of art which in time will be sure to become widely used for commemoration. For some good examples of mural paintings from which flow constant streams of inspiration, one need look no further than the Boston Public Library, enriched as it is by three well-painted decorations—Edwin A. Abbey's "Holy Grail," John Singer Sargent's "Frieze of the Prophets," and the "Muses Welcoming the Genius of Enlightenment," by Puvis de Chavannes.

Kirkpatrick Memorial Fountain, Syracuse, N.Y. Gail Sherman Corbett, Sculptor. Harvey W. Corbett, Architect

Edwin A. Abbey's "Quest of the Holy Grail" is of universal appeal, not so much because of its warm glowing colors, nor the beauty of its human figures as (to quote Mr. Sylvester Baxter) because "the career of this knight who here becomes the chief figure in the quest may be said to symbolize the experiences of mankind in the pursuit of the noblest ideals—the difficulties that beset the seeker, the temptations which he encounters, the results that he achieves in the quest for their realization."

The Abbey decorations in the Pennsylvania Capitol and Blashfield's mural decorations in the Minnesota Capitol and in the Baltimore Court House are excellent examples commemorating older historic events of our country and furnish precedent for the new. John W. Alexander's series "The Evolution of the Book" in the Library of Congress, Washington, and Edward Simmons' decorations in the Criminal Court Building, in New York, especially the *Liberty, Fraternity and Equality* panel might furnish the inspiration for paintings for the assembly halls or lecture rooms of the larger type of building.

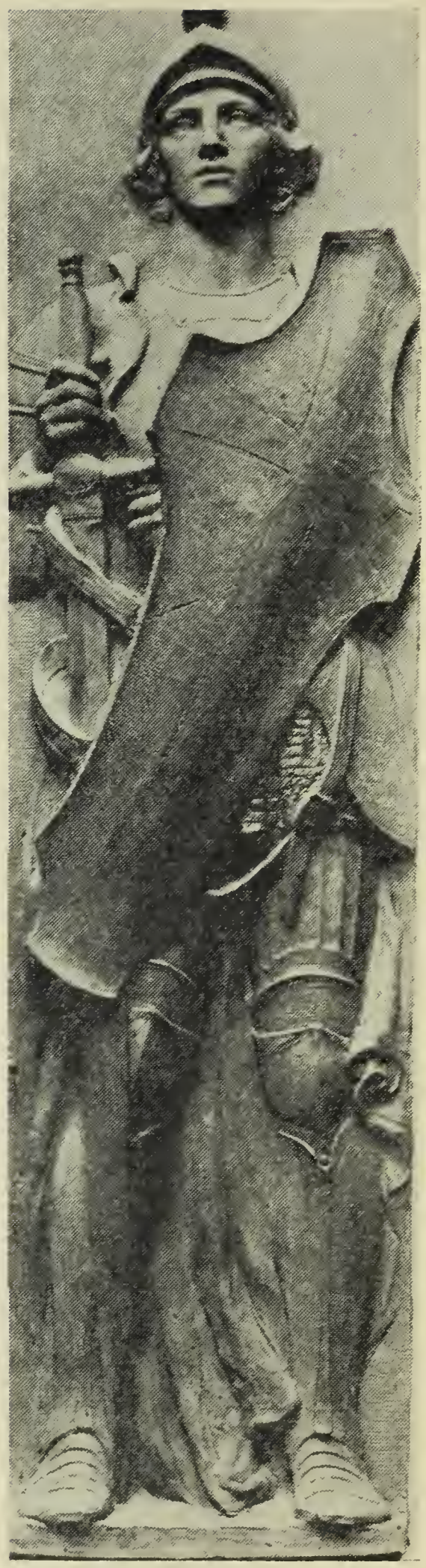
Blashfield's war painting, "Carry On," colossal in proportion, and only lately hung in the Metropolitan Museum, New York, is reproduced here as typifying something of the spirit which led our men into the Great War. The fitness with which the modern Crusader's accoutrements lend themselves to the brush of the painter as well as the creator of stained-glass windows, colored glass mosaic panels, and the like is nowhere yet more apparent than in this inspiring canvas, painted as a war poster, and used in connection with the Third Liberty Loan.

It is too early yet for symbolic paintings of the World War heroes to be very apparent, but we have much to look for along this line.

SYMBOLIC GROUPS

There is little tendency upon the part of memorial committees to turn to the once-popular custom of erecting portrait statues or groups of military figures. However, in some of the larger cities where monumental commemorative buildings are already under way, they will naturally now or later be made the reposi-

Figures from the memorial fountain in Washington, D.C., erected to the memory of Maj. A. W. Butt and Francis D. Millet, who lost their lives on the *Titanic*. D. C. French, Sculptor.



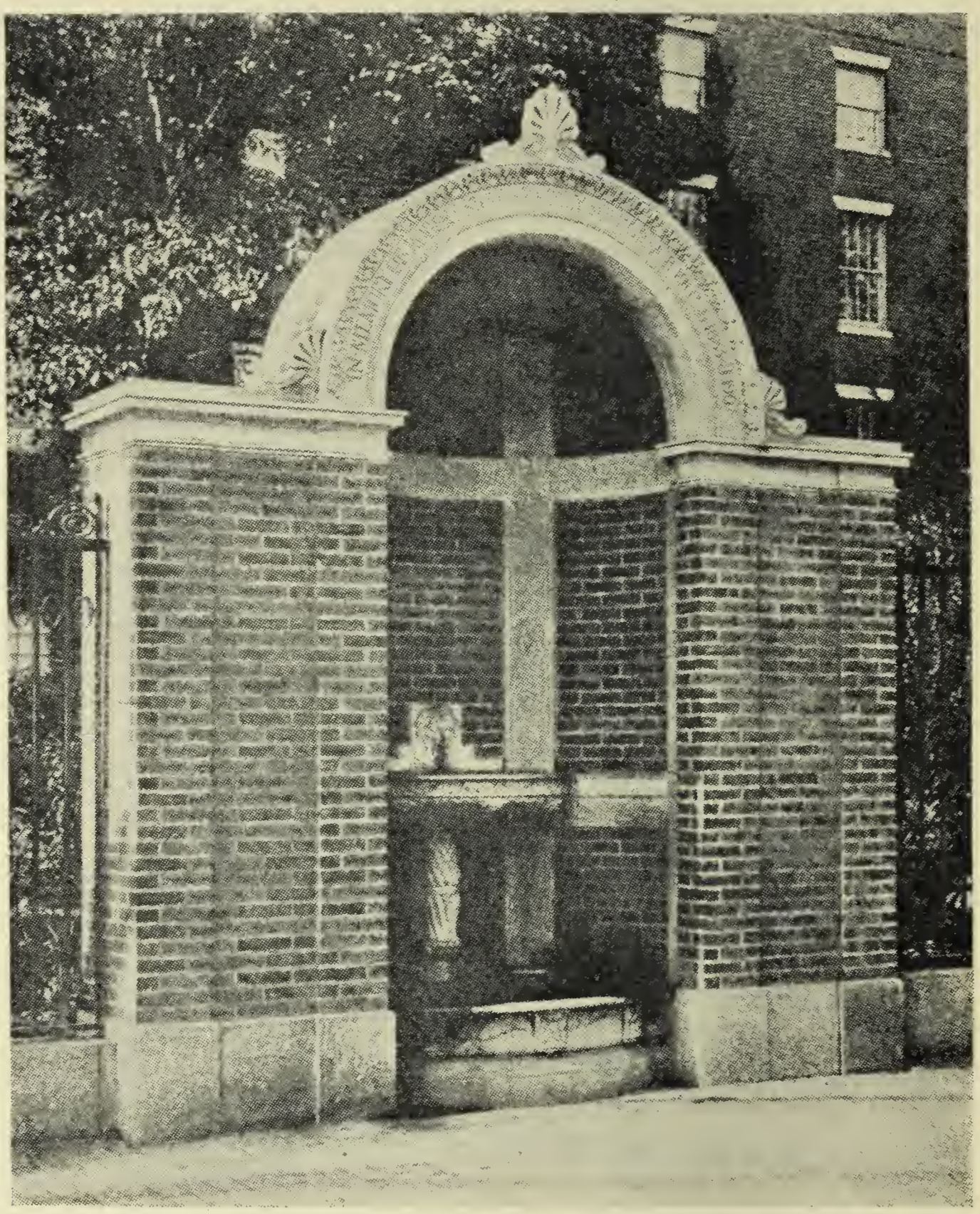
tories of works of art inspired by the war. Those who have deplored the lack of a more general integration of art and life in America see the building as a strong and friendly influence which cannot fail eventually to effect the lives of large numbers of people by bringing objects of beauty into the informal atmosphere of happy human activities. The artist will be moved strongly to create, and out of the intense enjoyment of his creations, on the part of others will spring the impulse to create also. Eventually we may realize more of an art of democracy from the memorial buildings large and small (housing and encouraging, as they will, the best expressions of art), than if every community in the country held a competition for purely "artistic" memorials.

Some good memorials designed by American sculptors, that may be expected to influence the sculptural monuments which will result from this war, are the Shaw Memorial, in Boston, and the Sherman and Farragut Memorials in New York, by Augustus St. Gaudens; the Melvin Memorial, in Concord, Mass., by Daniel Chester French; and the MacMonnies statue of Hale, in City Hall Park, New York, which latter by its spiritual beauty should stand as an almost inaccessible ideal to the overambitious artist.

Popular taste is not yet entirely emancipated from the old idea of the fitness of memorial statues, even highly inappropriate ones. A case in point was related only recently by a young Italian dealer in garden furnishings and "commercial sculptures" of a superior kind. With tears of real emotion and chagrin in his eyes he told of a wealthy woman who, in spite of all his protests, purchased from him a copy of "The Lost Pleiad"—that exquisite statue eloquent of life and youth and motion—had the title removed and replaced with the words, "My Mother, Age 81," and the piece set in the family lot in the cemetery!

This is a very extreme case of lack of fitness to purpose, but every individual sincerely interested in the beauty and dignity of the memorial building may well give thought to the matter of its individual commemorative features to the end that final and absolute fitness may be assured.

The memorial plan as designed for "Greater Boston" (described



Memorial Fountain, Harvard University.

in Bulletin No. 10) offers a happy suggestion for ensuring the representation of every district and suburb in the one central building. Each of these according to the plan will take a room or corridor as their part—contributing the money for its erection. The windows, doorways, decorations, dados, and other details within each room will be urged as individual memorials from families or organizations of that part of the city. A tablet would make clear the district represented in each case. Such a memorial might do a great work in drawing together in a big common interest and common community center all the people of a city. Nothing need be lost in unity of design in such a memorial anywhere, if the artist, the architect and the building committee understand the requirements of the situation and keeping the parts subservient to the whole.

Already in certain quarters a tendency has become apparent to make the design of the building itself tell the whole history of the war and all of its glorious achievements—to have the interior divided into three sections, representing the Army, the Navy, and the Marines—to have a column for each world-famous battle, and a tablet for each individual engagement in which local fighters were represented. *Symbolism in architecture and in sculptural accessories is excellent, but* great battles and great deeds of human heroism instead of coming grandly to our notice as we proceed toward or through such a building, have a way of jumping out at us like precocious children, from all sorts of nooks and crannies in the architecture. We grow mentally tired of clever tricks of design where we feel there should rather be assured and permanent beauty and impressiveness.

The wall fountain, the pipe organ, the memorial stairway, winding and made of marble as in the old New York City Hall, or with added decorations of painting and sculpture as in the Boston Public Library—and an almost endless number of features may fittingly be incorporated into the building and dedicated as special memorials, but these are rather outside the present discussion.

Memorial Gateway, Harvard University. A stone seat such as is shown on the right of the entrance also makes a fitting memorial dedicated to a special group of service men, such as members of a college class or a club, the stone or marble lending itself to memorial inscriptions.

Columbia University—memorial gates of cast iron, granite and bronze. The possibilities of inscription lettering in cast iron have been worked out admirably in both these memorial gates and those at Princeton.

OUTSIDE THE BUILDING

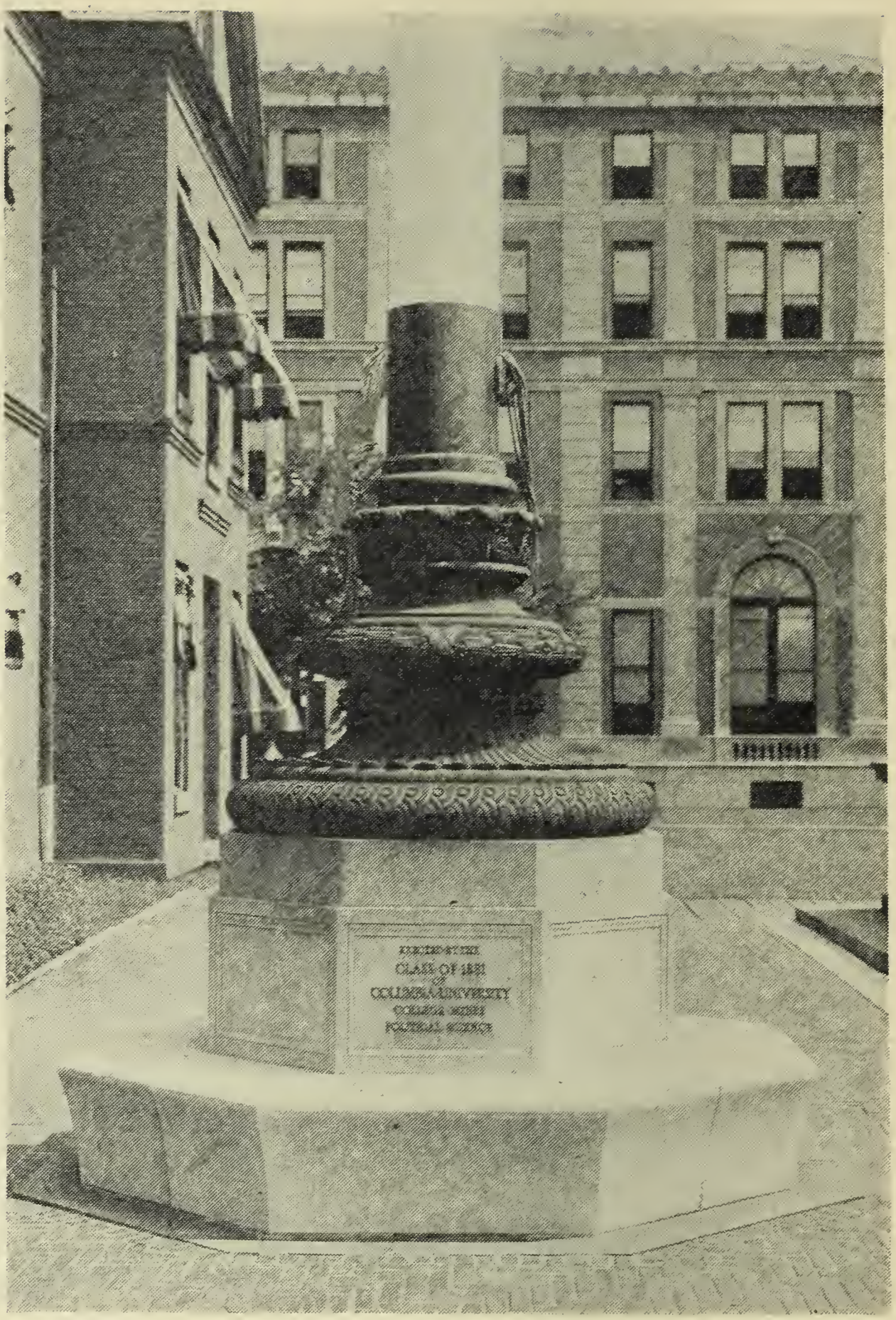
A memorial parkway adjacent to, or surrounding, the building may be made one of its most beautiful features, as may a campanile or tower, with a clock and chimes. In a number of places there is a tendency to add this feature. The building itself will sometimes take the form of a tower, according to plans already drawn for other places.

Wherever the building has spacious grounds, or wherever the parkway around it is enclosed, there is an opportunity, which may now or at some later date be grasped, for the provision of memorial gateways. Gates and gateways offer almost unlimited possibilities for the sculptor and the artist. Classic examples come to mind of excellent workmanship in gateways and stately pylons where the material effectively used has been marble or granite, bronze or iron, or even the humble red brick.

Within the grounds surrounding the building, seats, electroliers, flagpoles, and rostra may also be so used as to serve their purpose of specific commemoration and add greatly to the beauty of the building's setting.

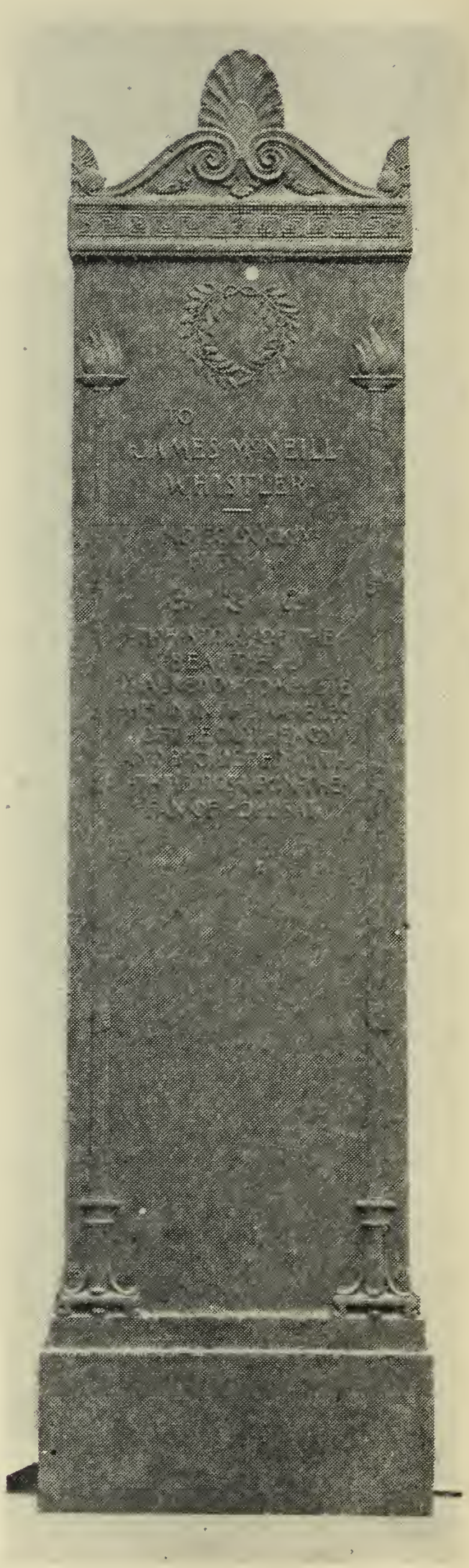
Our task in building these lasting records is one which should verily be approached in a spirit of reverence and without unseemly haste. The best that the country affords is none too good to do honor to those who gave to their utmost for the country. "Pause to think" bids the American Civic Association, "that only the brain and hands of an artist can make granite or bronze or marble into a work of art."

"We mean that what we do now shall exist a century hence. Let us then erect as permanent memorials only those structures or things that will still be fine, that will still be splendidly inspirational, when a hundred years shall have passed away. If we have not the money to do the thing well this month, let us wait two months or three months, let us wait a year or two years, and make a memorial of which our sons and grandsons will be justly proud."



Flagstaff base, Columbia University. Some of the country's best artists and architects have been inspired by the possibilities in this subject. Notable examples of flagstaff bases upon which figures representing patriotism appear are to be found in front of the New York Public Library, the Court House building in Arlington, Mass., and a recently dedicated one in Duluth, Minn., known as "Patriotism Guarding the Flag."

James MacNeill Whistler Memorial at West Point by Augustus St. Gaudens. A good example of very delicate lettering, but intended to be legible only at close range and suitable for use only with most carefully designed panels.



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Community Buildings as War Memorials

Bulletin
Number
Nine

The Architecture of Memorial Community Houses

A competitive design for Community Building by Mink & Eggers

Bureau of
Memorial Buildings
War Camp Community
Service

Community Buildings as War Memorials

A series of bulletins published by the Bureau of Memorial Buildings of War Camp Community Service, 124 East 28th Street, New York, N.Y.

Number 9 1919

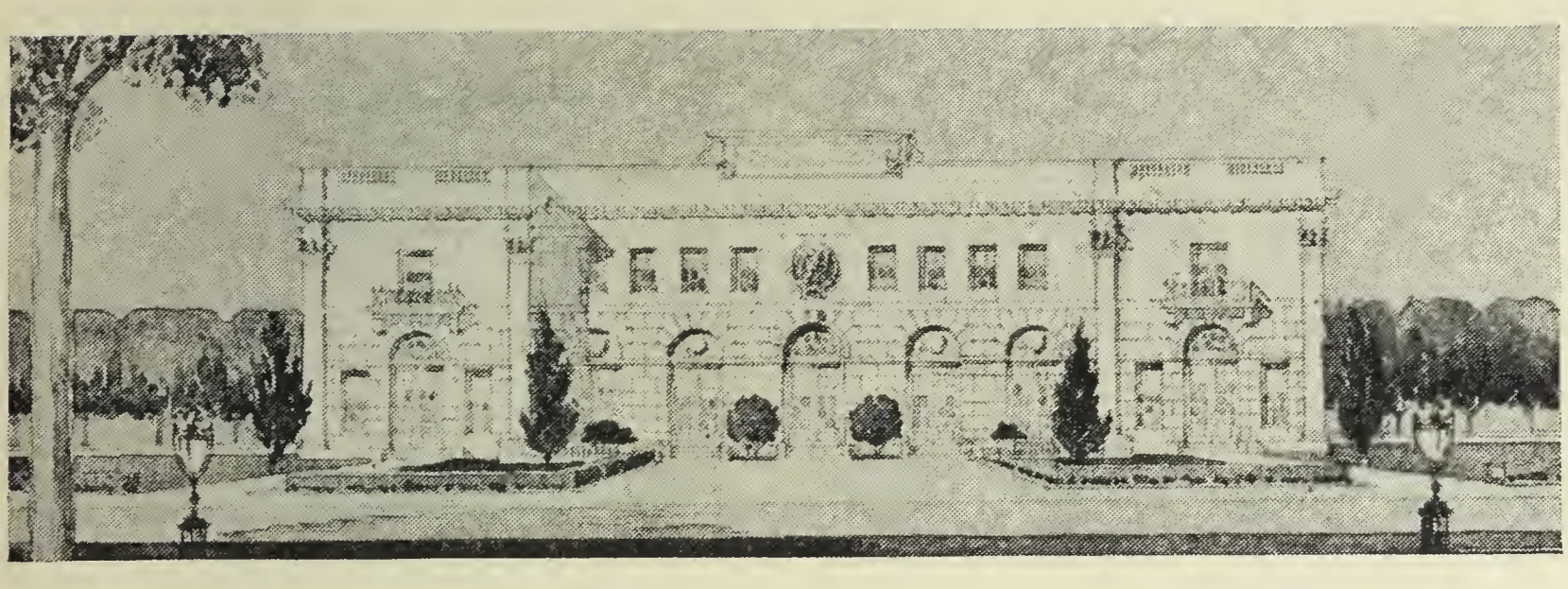
Progress of The Memorial Building Movement

Announcement

The Bureau of Memorial Buildings is designed to serve as a clearing-house of information and service in regard to planning, erecting and administering community houses, auditoriums, recreation centers and other "living" memorials. The Bureau does not undertake to erect or finance memorials anywhere; but by means of bulletins, exhibits, speakers and personal advisory service, it is ready to aid architects and memorial committees.

The National Committee on Memorial Buildings, established in January, 1919, to assist in the guidance of the nation-wide movement to erect community buildings as war memorials, has merged its activities with those of the Bureau. This committee, composed of one hundred representative men and women from all parts of the country, has become the Advisory Committee on Memorial Buildings of War Camp Community Service.

The Bureau, through its Advisory Committee and through co-operation with national community service bodies, art and architectural associations, etc., has brought together a large amount of expert opinion and knowledge concerning community buildings. This material is being published in the series of bulletins entitled "Community Buildings as War Memorials." A list of these publications appears on the back cover.



Proposed Memorial Community House, Wheeling, W.Va. Copyright, Laurence F. Peck, Architect.

The Architecture of Memorial Community Houses

Architectural Expression in Memorial Buildings

A Foreword *by* Laurence F. Peck

THE dedication of a useful civic or community building as a soldiers' memorial is the direct and logical outcome of the purpose for which the war was fought and the way it was fought. Since wars have been, men have perpetuated their victories in stone; but wars of aggrandizement in the past, waged by mercenary troops, were upheavals in which the people had no directing part, and the memorials of victory or defense which followed commemorated the glory of a general, or an army, not the establishment of a principle or an ideal. As an expression of prowess in arms, nothing could be finer than the great triumphal arches of Constantine and of Napoleon, or the colossal wounded Lion of Lucerne; and in so far as we feel that the outcome of the present war demonstrates nothing more than our ability to thrash the Germans, we can do no better than follow the precedent of the past, and build shafts and arches to the memory of our soldiers.

But I do not believe that a Memorial is necessarily robbed of its idealism by the injection of any further reason for existence, however praiseworthy this may be; or that, in honoring the dead, one's thoughts should not wander to the living. There is something more which our memorials must represent if they are to

express the attitude of the country. The war was conducted by the whole people and fought by a citizens' army in defense of an ideal of civilization; and any memorial which ignores this fundamental fact fails of half its purpose—fails as signally on the one hand as the utilitarian building with only a commemorative plaque to mark it fails to be a memorial building on the other hand. In other words, two distinct expressions are to be looked for in whatever we erect—the commemoration of the men who fought and died, and the commemoration of the great democratic ideal for which they fought.

There are certain architectural motives, all the way from small details to the grand mass of a triumphal arch, which impart a memorial character to the design of any structure, because of inherent qualities of line and proportion, and because of their association for centuries with commemorative types of architecture. These are the features which one recognizes in the memorable monuments of the old world as endowing them with the quality of memorials; and they can equally well give the same character to a building as to a shaft.

It is not the type of structure we may choose; it is rather the way it is designed, which proclaims it a commemorative monument. For this reason, we cannot expect a public building or any other structure to transform itself into a memorial merely by labelling it as such or by placing bronze plaques at the entrance. Its design must show the commemorative purpose in its line, in its silhouette, in its proportion of void and solid, so that this distinction from others of its kind will at once be obvious to the man in the street; it must be as inherent in the architecture as is the religious feeling in every stone of a Gothic cathedral; and once this quality is uppermost, it matters little whether the structure be a tablet or a city hall.

What I have said applies to the commemoration of our soldiers. But the issues for which the country went to war cannot be honored as things of the past; they are vital principles of our civilization, and it has been felt that the greatest tribute is one that also helps to perpetuate and build up the things the country

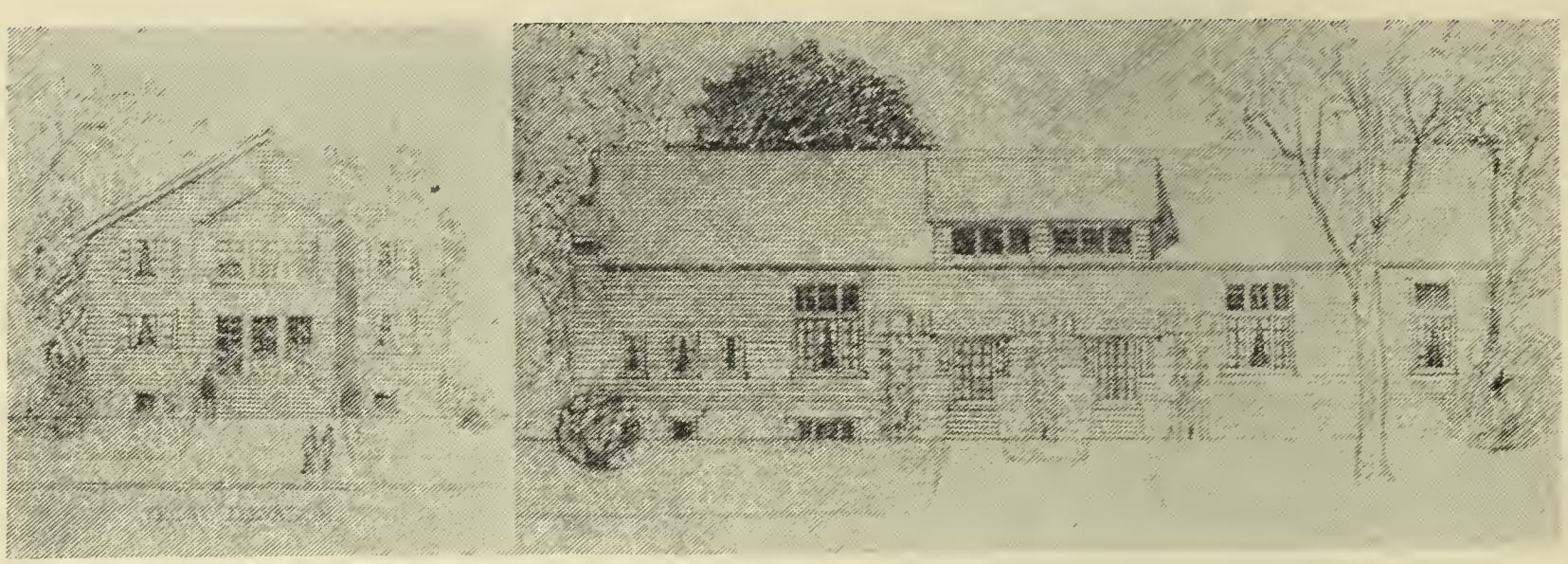
went to war to defend. It is this view of the matter that has brought on the movement for Memorial or "Liberty" Buildings.

The use of a building is compatible with the idea of commemoration—but only in so far as it is first and foremost a memorial. It is not an excuse for a town to indulge in a building which it could not otherwise afford; the underlying purpose is to present opportunities for social and civic betterment in recognition of those whose lives guaranteed our civilization and made such opportunities possible. Obviously such a building may take many forms; obviously the means of developing good citizenship, civic interest, appreciation of art, Americanization, social and charitable work, will differ in every community, with a corresponding difference in the facilities offered by the building; but in any case the town will have the opportunity to do its share in cherishing all these things, which are in a sense the local phase of the principles at stake in the war.

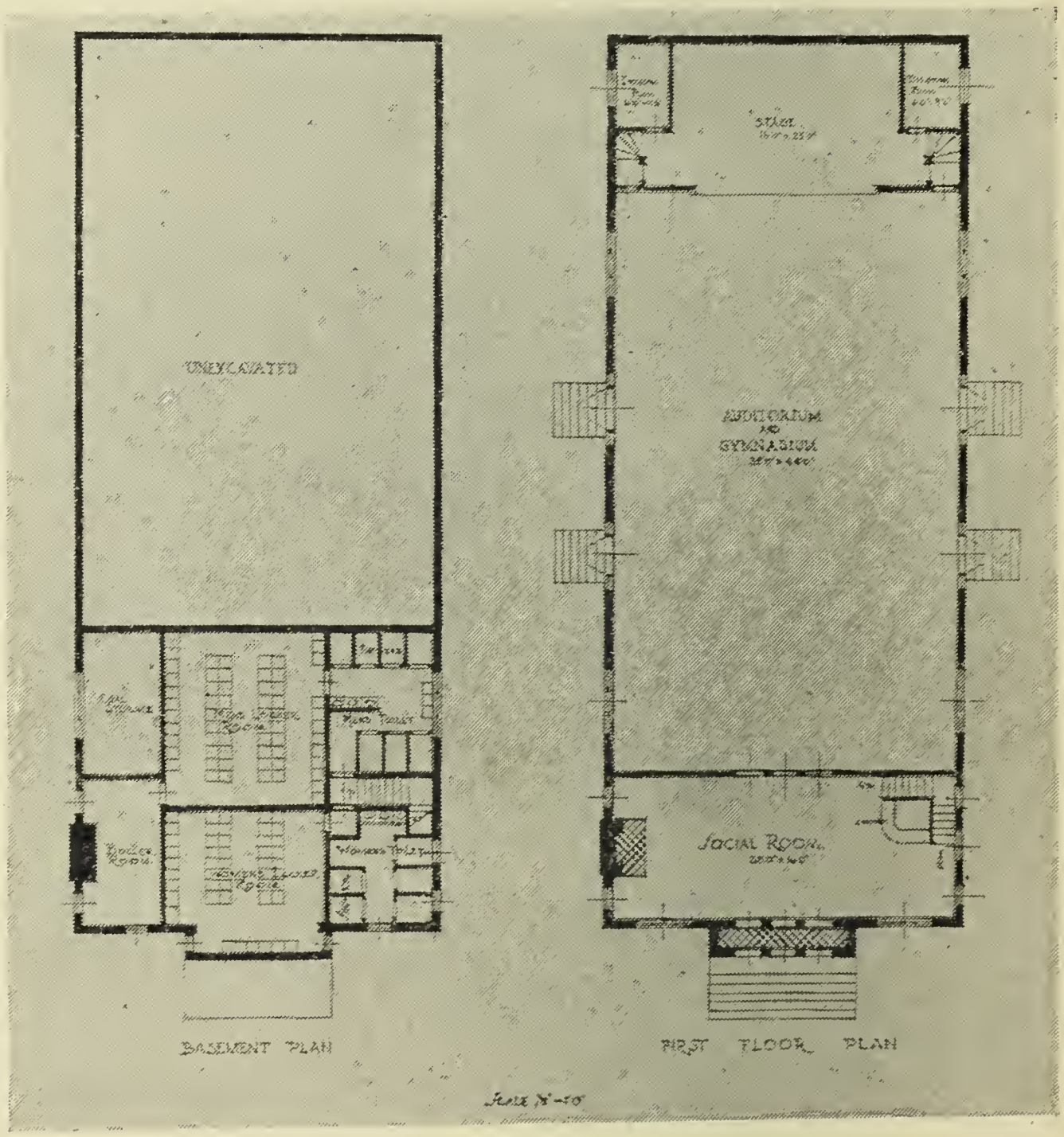
According to the type of service which is to be fostered, the building may incline toward a civic center offering headquarters for organizations and a hall for meetings, or it may provide social and athletic facilities as a means of making better citizens, or it may combine both in varying degrees. The latter type, particularly, which harbors certain clublike characteristics, gives opportunity to avoid in its architecture the cold formality of a public building, which is of very real importance to the success of the undertaking, for if the atmosphere is forbidding or unsympathetic, the chief purpose of the building will be defeated; and here all the ability and foresight of the architect is brought into play. He is called upon to design what is both a dignified memorial, demanding its share of formality, and a structure which welcomes the community to its open doors. It is a task which requires great delicacy of handling.

To the designer of such a building the opportunity is commensurate with the highest order of artistic endeavor. Besides practical and architectural excellence, the subject demands the expression of an abstract quality, the idea of commemoration; and it is expression of this sort in the abstract that gives universal appeal to the great works of art of the past.

Community Buildings as War Memorials



The drawings shown on this page represent a frame community house designedtomeet the needs of a village of 500 inhabitants, where the cost must be small. It is figured that such a building could be erected of wood for $30,000. (See pages 27, 28 and 29.)



The Architecture of Memorial Community Houses

NO set canons can be laid down, even if it were so desired, regarding the best form of war memorial community houses. The genius of community service, of which the war memorial is but one expression, may be said to be local effort meeting local needs. This spirit must animate the design of the community building if the structure is to be a worthy and useful reflection of the traditions and ideals of a neighborhood.

Colonial architecture, with its flowing symmetry of line and curve, with its high white columns, its beautiful brickwork, is eloquent of the spirit of early America and, utilized for the community building in the Eastern part of the country, would fittingly conserve local traditions. It would, however, be highly inappropriate west of the Rockies. What New England Colonial expresses of the spirit of Massachusetts; or Southern Colonial of the spirit of the Middle Atlantic states, Spanish Mission architecture may well be made to express of California, or New Mexico, and the French of Louisiana. Therefore, the best advice that can be given to communities interested in making their memorial building not only dignified and attractive but entirely in keeping with the locality, is that they should secure the services of an experienced architect who has a sympathetic understanding not only of community life, but of *their* community life, and of the elements which have entered into its creation.

It is not too much to expect that the building shall in external appearance be eloquent of its memorial nature and at the same time express something of the free informality and hospitality which is to abide beneath its roof. The war has marked a big advance in the democracy of architecture, and many of the lessons which it has taught may well be applied in the solving of the problems surrounding this comparatively new order of buildings. Up to comparatively recently, and over the country in general, our school houses, court houses, post-office buildings, and other structures devoted to public purposes, especially in small places, have been forbiddingly and unnecessarily ugly.

There had been no type of public building which adequately expressed in its construction our advanced state of democratic civilization. The library buildings have, perhaps, made the nearest approach to it.

The war, however, created an imperative demand for a new sort of building—one which should act as a wholesale gathering place of a very high order for the use of uniformed men and civilian men and women. The best type of the service clubs established in towns and cities where soldiers and sailors went on leave, the Hostess House or the A. L. A. library building in the camp serves as a prototype of the big center of free-flowing democratic community life which hundreds of towns and cities have started out to achieve—a building dedicated to advancing the causes of democracy as were the lives of the heroes it would honor.

A few of the general principles which have guided the best architects in building community houses are first of all that the building should be constructed of such materials as will give the greatest degree of permanency. Many local factors will tend to influence the type of construction settled upon, such as the native materials available, the climate, and whether the building will be placed in a closely built-up section or in one where it will have ample grounds around it to afford fire protection. However, other things being equal, the greatest insurance that the building will stand the test of time will lie in its design. Some of the most perfectly preserved buildings of the country's earlier history are built of no more enduring material than pine, as witness the historic Colonial homes scattered over New England. Their intrinsic architectural beauty has set them apart as valuable enough to be especially protected by the communities in which they exist. It is undoubtedly wise economy to put part of the building's cost into an excellent design. Incidentally, while the original cost may be a little higher, the first expense is soon forgotten, and the building as a community monument will stand during the years, a pride to the neighborhood, an invaluable asset to the community, and a source of admiration to the casual traveler passing through.

Thought should be given to planning the building so as to minimize the subsequent repairs incident to the usual wear and tear. Also, it is well to bear in mind that as time goes on some of the rooms will likely be used for other than their original purposes, so that, when possible, communicating doorways should be provided.

In planning the interior of the building and its facilities, the most careful thought should be taken of the community's real needs. Duplication of already existing facilities should be avoided, and provision of definite activities should not be made because some other community has introduced them successfully. A large auditorium may be highly appropriate for one community lacking a meeting place for big crowds, but it would be fatal for another community to plan a public hall when recreation rooms, offices for local organizations, and an informal community home, are badly needed.

There is, for instance, the small town, which, while planning a building to serve its own people will also want to provide headquarters for out-of-town visitors to whom the community is a buying center and a place of recreation for evenings and holidays. There is the community which will be chosen by the people of the entire county for their memorial building. This building will provide headquarters for the Grange, the Government's home and farm demonstration agents, and similar county bodies; and social and rest rooms for farmers and their families as well as making provision for social, civic, and recreational activities which shall appeal alike to the resident of town and surrounding country. Such a structure will fill a need which has long existed in American life, and yet its utilitarian aspect will not prevent its being a beautiful and fitting memorial of that county to its fighting men whose names will occupy some special place of honor within the building.

One of the outstanding needs of almost every community is for regular meeting places for the small local organizations, which, taken collectively, play a large part in holding society together. They are the local civic, educational, artistic, and scientific societies. Many of them are handicapped in their activities for lack

of meeting places where their members may come together as often as desired. The charity societies, the Chamber of Commerce, the Red Cross and the Boy Scouts are among another group of valuable organizations usually lacking definite headquarters.

When the community building is being planned, thought may well be given not only to such already existing organizations and their need for a home, but to future groups that will undoubtedly be organized as time goes on. The American Legion will need headquarters both for formal and informal meetings, and the building, dedicated to those who fought in the war, will be their logical meeting place. This organization has already taken the initiative in a number of communities in the erection of the memorial building which will be dedicated to their fallen comrades.

Many other war-time organizations are transferring their activities to a permanent peace-time basis. In planning the interior of the memorial building, therefore, it will be well to incorporate a number of rooms of various sizes, and such as may be used singly or thrown together into one large room to be used by all such groups whenever the occasion arises.

In addition to these and the auditorium, which, either large or small, is generally necessary in every community building, there is need for a medium-sized room in which community banquets, and gatherings a little too small and informal for the auditorium, may be held. A community house cannot fill its mission as such without a general club or lounging-room (a room which always should have a welcoming fireplace, with its genial blaze whenever the weather permits), and capacious enough to allow of several groups gathering about it at once. Some of the most attractive of the Hostess Houses had a big boulder stone or red brick fireplace, according to native material available, at each end of the "big" room.

The needs of the community will be the deciding factor as to recreational provisions. Game-rooms, a gymnasium for men and another for women, each with convenient approach to the swimming-pool, and a bowling-alley are features which have been

incorporated into many of the memorial buildings now under way.

A library is also a feature worthy of consideration. In many of the smaller towns now planning their memorial buildings, there is no public library. In many larger towns, the location of the main library will make a branch library a valuable addition to the building. The Library Commission, if one exists in the state concerned, or the American Library Association, through its national headquarters in Washington, will gladly give assistance along this line.

At least ten of the assured buildings will make the library feature their first consideration. There are a few outstanding examples of community libraries around which a whole series of social and recreational activities revolve. In many places, they may well be taken as an example to be followed. The returned soldier has come back with a renewed appreciation of reading and a new desire for learning which will create a demand for more and better libraries. It goes without saying that the library-community house will be popular with him.

Where the building will be so placed as to have space around it, an interesting feature might be a small terrace or loggia from which large audiences could be reached for open-air speeches and community "sings." Where the space around the building is suitable for open-air recreation, provision should also be made for a special entrance to the building for those using the playground, with lockers and showers especially arranged for their convenience.

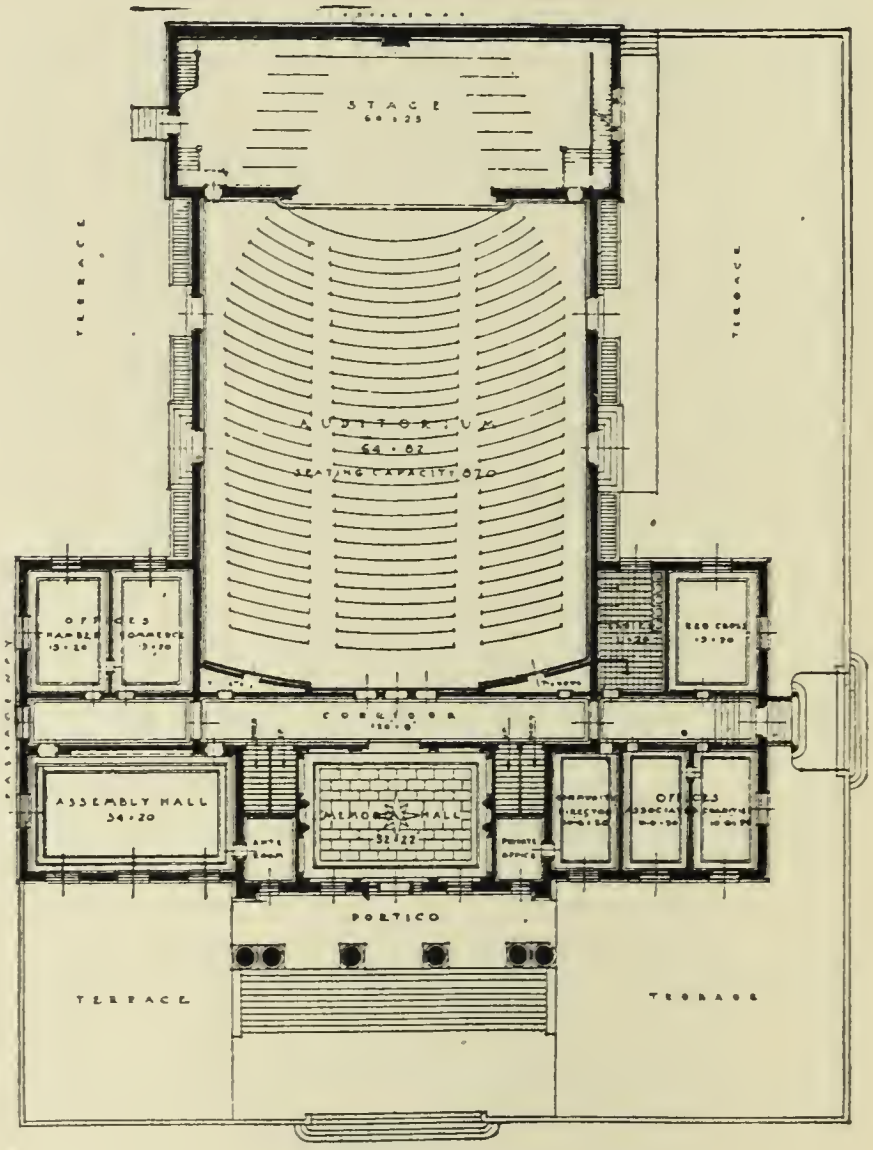
SOME DRAWINGS OF PROPOSED BUILDINGS

In the following pages are reproduced designs of memorial buildings which have been prepared by well-known architects. These are offered here merely as suggestions to interested communities, and to inform them as to what other communities are doing. The field is a comparatively new one, but progress is being made with such rapidity that additional plans are being constantly produced by architects working in this field, and on the order of local memorial committees.

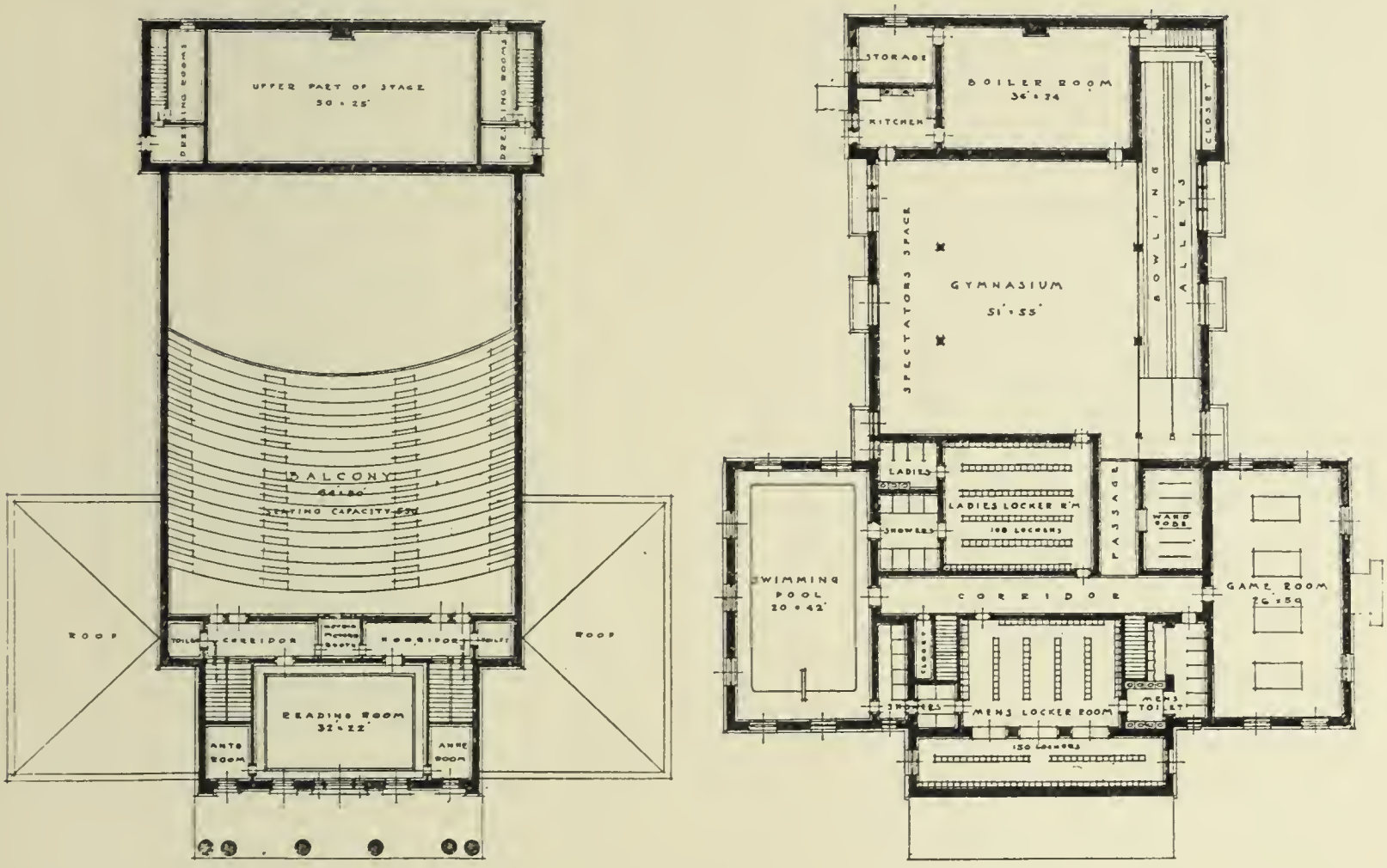
GOLDSBORO, N.C.

It is not always considered necessary that provision should be made in the community building for very large gatherings, but in Goldsboro, N.C., there is no existing provision for a general assembly place, and therefore the Wayne County Memorial Community Building has been planned with an auditorium to seat at least 1,500 people. Because there was no theater in the town, special attention was given to the provision of a stage which is so designed as to be suitable for professional as well as "little" theater groups. (A detailed description of the necessary provision for stage appears in Bulletin Number 6 of this series, dealing with the subject of art, music, and the drama in memorial buildings.)

One of the most interesting features of this particular community building



First floor plan, Goldsboro. Note the Memorial Hall forming the main entrance to the building.



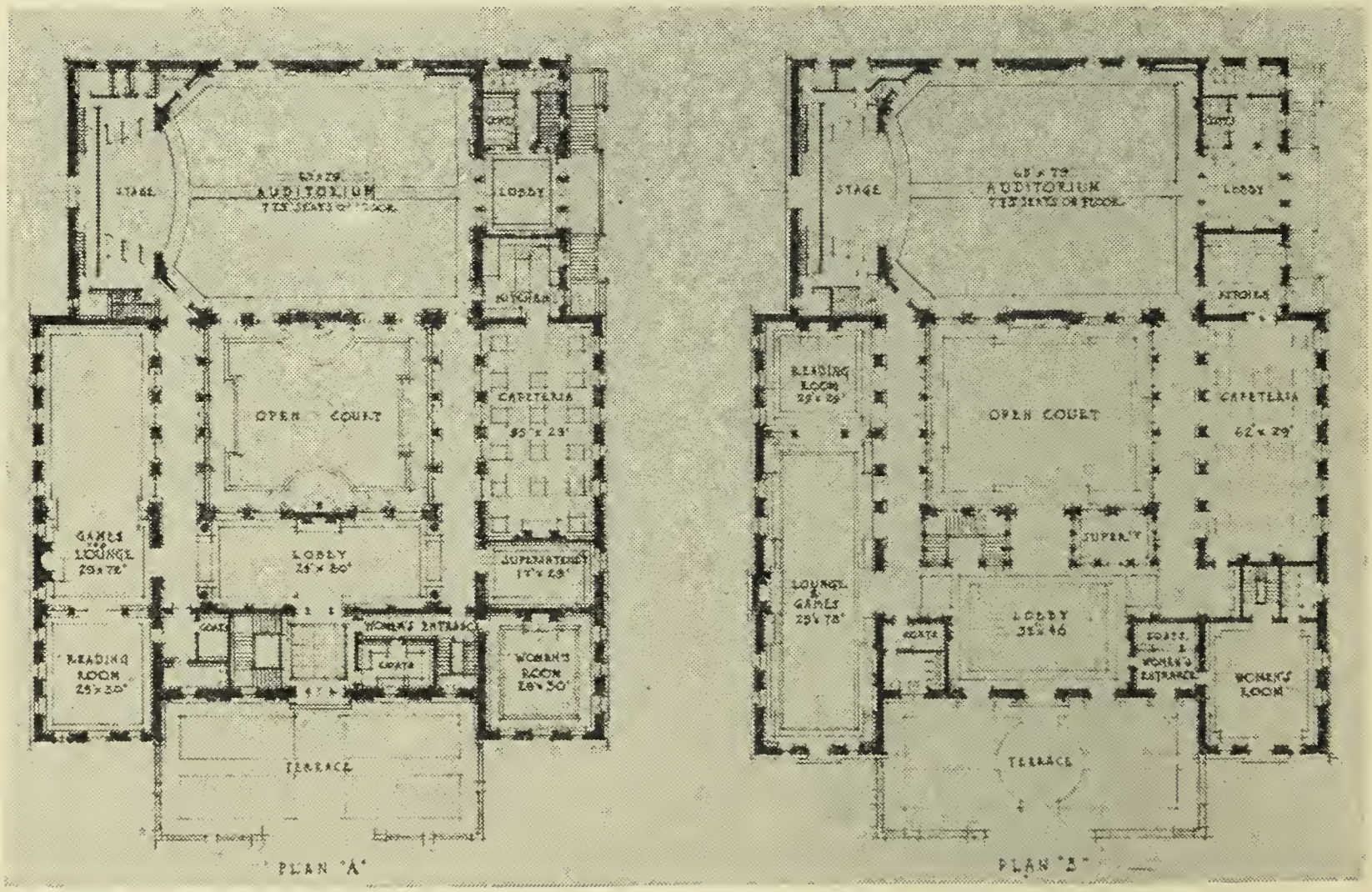
Second floor and basement plans of the Goldsboro building. Great economy of space has been effected in the basement. The kitchen opens directly off the gymnasium, which will also be used for big public banquets.

is the fitness of the exterior design both to its memorial purpose and as a democratic community center, managing at the same time to conserve the best architectural traditions connected with the hospitable homes of the Old South. The building will cost $250,000 and was designed by C. Adrian Casner, of Philadelphia. Illustrations of the exterior have appeared in previous bulletins of this series.

WHEELING, W.VA.

An architect's plan which combines an exterior carrying the necessary dignity for a war memorial with a sense of neighborhood hospitality is a proposed building for Wheeling, W.Va. The impression of usableness, which the exterior conveys, is successfully lived up to in the completeness of the recreation facilities, rooms for small gatherings, clubrooms, headquarters for local organizations, and a good auditorium which will seat 775 persons. Special attention has here also been given to the construction of the auditorium stage so that it may accommodate not only amateur groups of the neighborhood but first-class "little" theater performances.

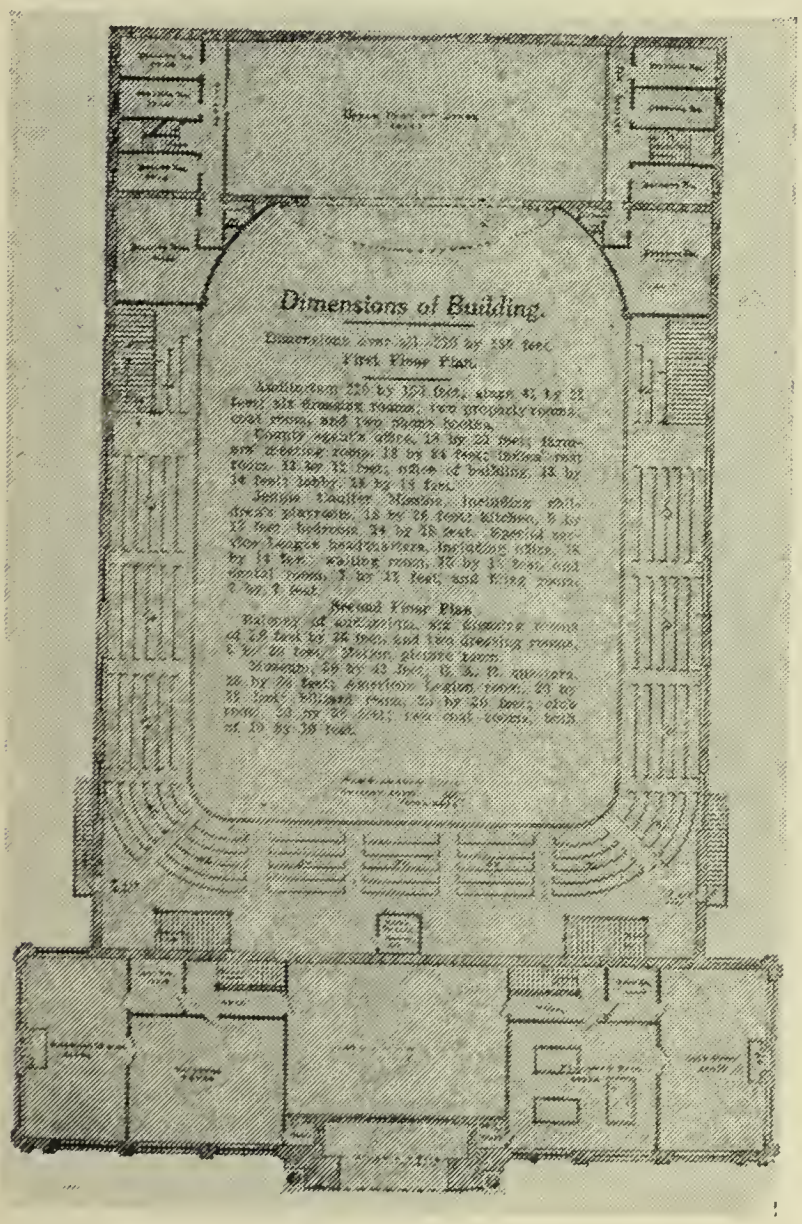
The memorial hall is placed at the entrance so that however diversified the interests centered in the building may be, every visitor will first pass through the memorial hall and carry away

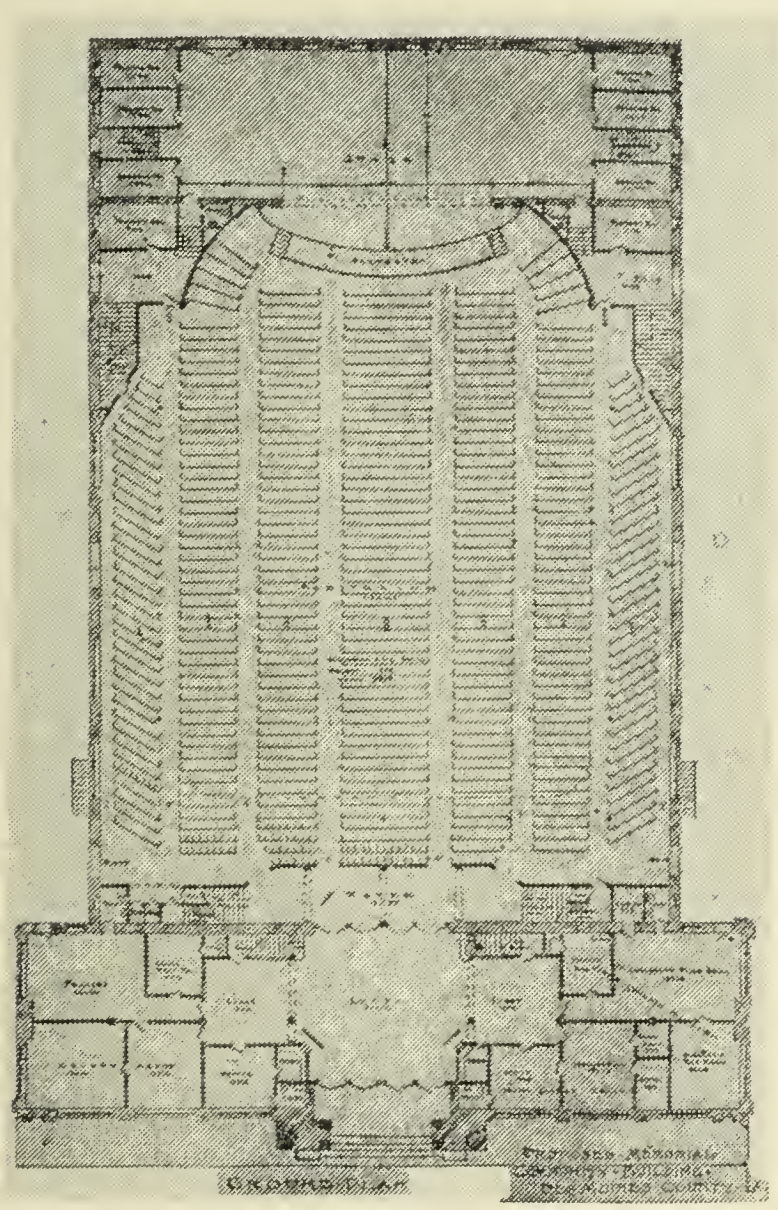


Two plans showing possible arrangements of interior, Wheeling Memorial Building.

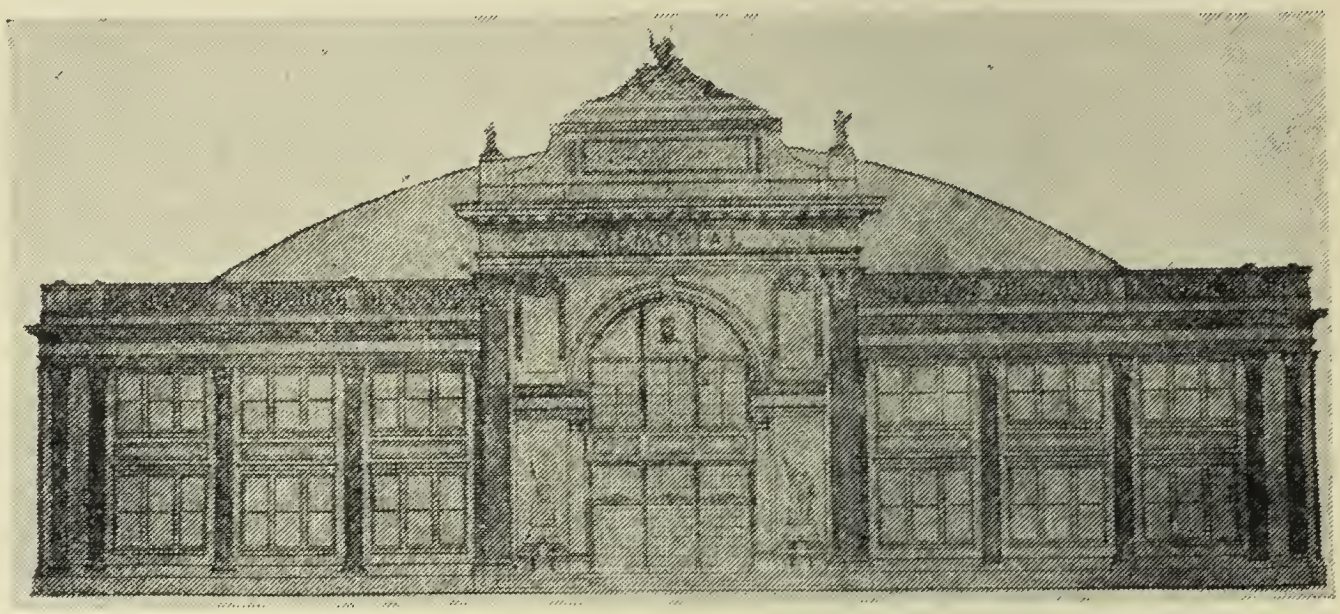
something of its impressiveness and its immortal message. The cost of this building, which was designed by Mr. Laurence F. Peck, of New York, is $300,000. For exterior see page 1.

DES MOINES COUNTY, IOWA





A building which seeks to meet not only the needs of town people but of the citizens of the whole of Des Moines County outside the city, has been designed by W. F. Weibley and George H. Washburn, associate architects of Burlington, Iowa. In order to make the building of service to farmers visiting the town, a comfortable room is provided for them which serves as a meeting place and restroom. Headquarters are also provided for housing county clubs.



The Des Moines County Memorial Building was designed not only for a community center and a "city home" for all county residents, but for a meeting place for national conventions.

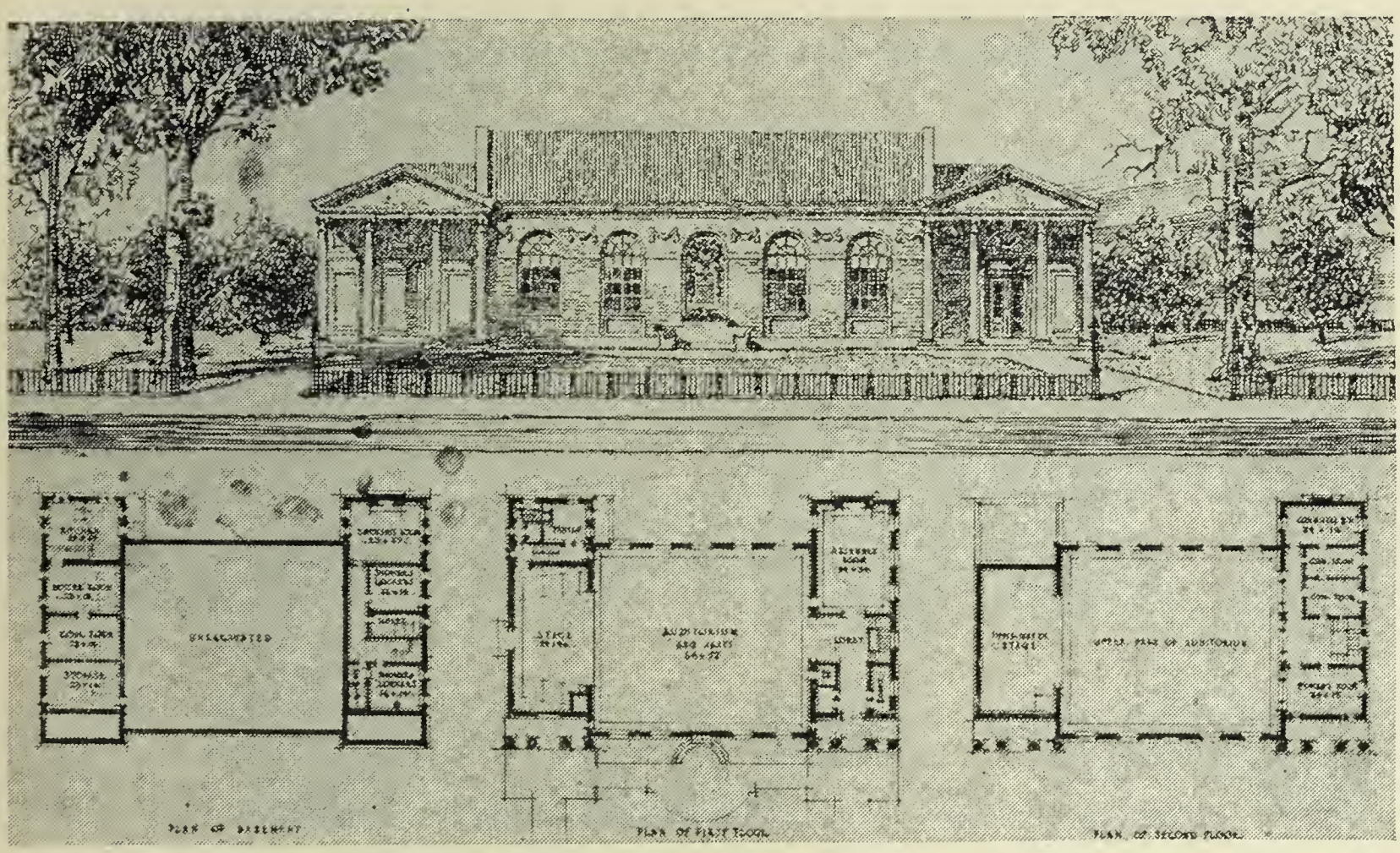
In this plan provision has been made for the local charities and space given to children's playrooms and nurseries. On the second floor there are rooms set aside for veterans' associations, general clubrooms for the citizens, and a war museum.

In order to use the auditorium for dances or exhibitions, the seats may be removed. This is always a desirable arrangement where there is only one hall in a building. When used as an auditorium, the building will accommodate 3,500 people. A building of this type may be erected for $250,000.

SHIPPENSBURG, PA.

An interesting suggestion for a dignified combination of an auditorium and headquarters for community activities is embodied in the plans for a proposed memorial building for Shippensburg, Pa. This building may be erected for $50,000. If later on, there is a need for greater facilities, the design allows for an addition in the rear or for securing more space by excavating under the auditorium, thus providing room for a gymnasium, bowling-alleys and other recreational facilities.

The auditorium, cheerfully lighted by fine big windows for daytime use, will seat 650 persons. The small assembly room, besides serving as a meeting place for smaller groups, could also be the memorial room of the building, carrying on its walls tablets with the names and records of the men and women who served in the war.

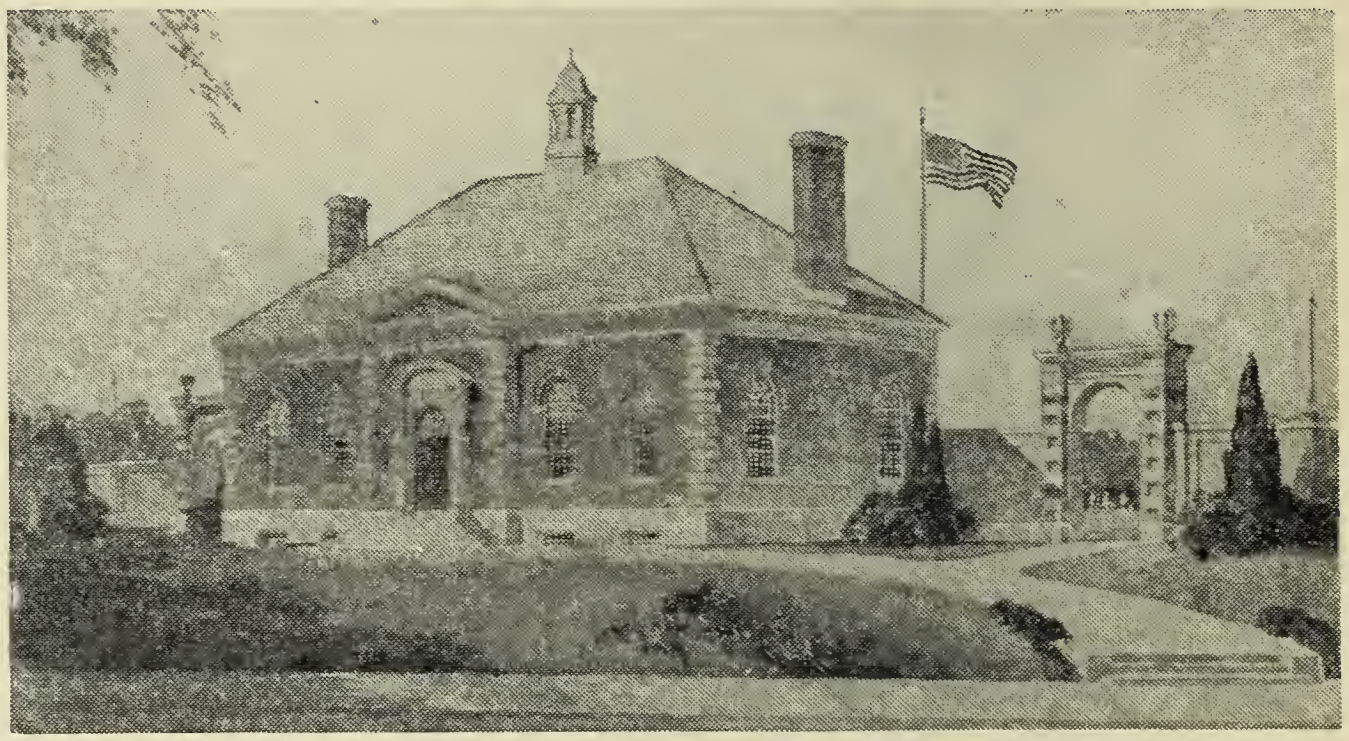


Proposed community building, Shippensburg, Pa. Copyright, L. F. Peck.

On the second floor are committee and club rooms, one of the latter being set apart for women. In the basement is the kitchen with the pantry above it connected with the auditorium, thus facilitating the serving of food in the auditorium. A smoking-room for men is provided in the basement. Here also are showers and lockers, as the auditorium will be used as a gymnasium. Where such a building is placed near a recreation ground, this arrangement of the showers and lockers in the basement of the building could well contribute to the comfort and convenience of those using the playground. The architect is Laurence F. Peck, of New York.

FRANKFORD, PA.

In Frankford, a residence suburb of Philadelphia, the citizens at first planned to erect a memorial building to be used solely as an adjunct to a recreation field which is highly developed and available to large numbers of people. The illustration shows the



Memorial Field House designed for Frankford Pa. Decision has been made to enlarge the original plan by the addition of a wing at each side.

original draft which has since been enlarged upon, and will include provisions for a general program of community activities.

In the basement, lockers, showers and washrooms will be placed, and on the main floor, lounging-rooms with inviting fireplaces, assembly halls, and social rooms. The memorial hall is placed just inside the entrance. This room, as originally planned, will be paneled in quartered oak with the names of the men carved into the wood. The ceiling will be of leaded glass through which concealed lights will flood the room with a perpetual golden glow.

Provision was made on the athletic field side of the building for a small terrace to be used as an open-air forum. This remains unchanged in the redrawn plans and will furnish ample space for very large outdoor gatherings. The cost of the building, as originally designed by William F. Gray, Philadelphia, was to have been $57,000, but will probably be $100,000 or over under the new plans.

TEWKSBURY, MASS.

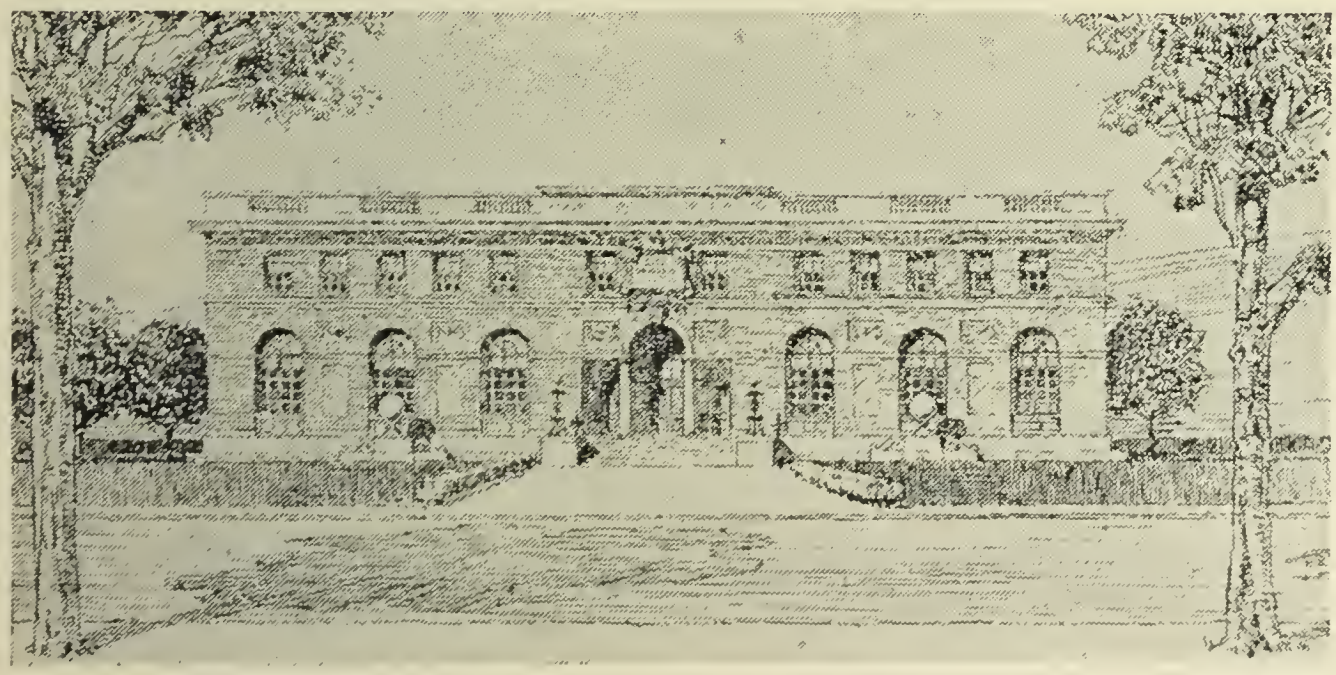
Some of the community needs of Tewksbury, Mass., will be met by a building, now under construction, combining the town offices with a hall for public meetings. There will be a large banquet-room in the building with a kitchen nearby, and a conference room on the second floor for small gatherings. The hall,

which will seat 526 persons, will also be used for large community gatherings. A library is included in the building. When the structure is completed it will have cost $60,000. The architects, Kilham & Hopkins, of Boston, have been able to design a building with a modern interior, but which carries on the outside much of the charm of the best Colonial period in architecture.

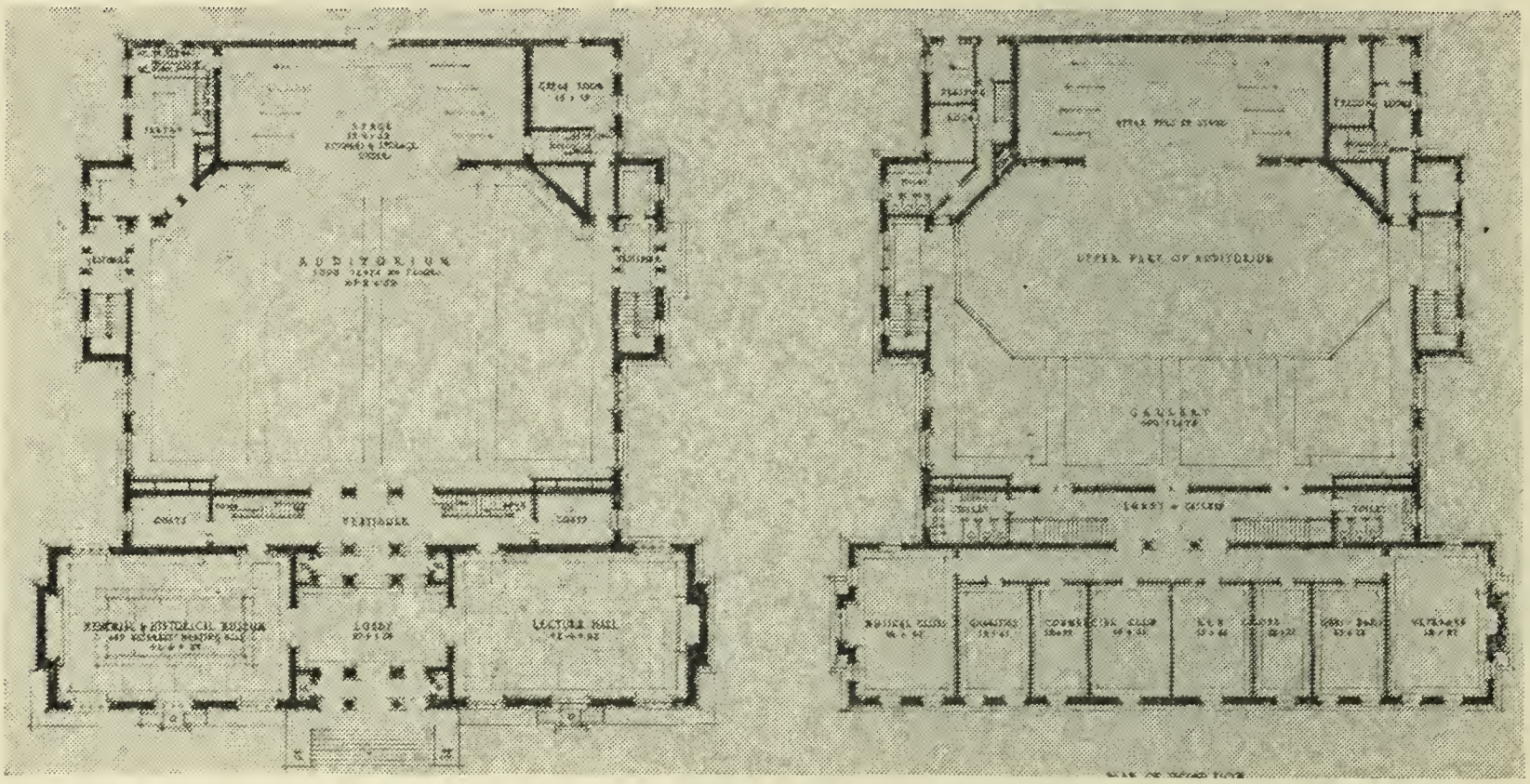
MANKATO, MINN.

The exterior of a memorial building which suggests in its simplicity and somewhat austere type of architecture a good deal of the feeling one would associate with a war memorial building is planned for Mankato, Minn., by Laurence F. Peck, of New York. Its entrance, like that of the building planned for Frankford, Pa., is through a memorial hall, in which the relics and tablets bearing the names of the men who served will be enshrined. On either side of the memorial hall are rooms for the D.A.R. and the G.A.R.

The auditorium occupies the central portion of the building, while the offices for local organizations and committee or club rooms for meeting places of local groups are on the second floor. In the basement quite a large space is available as a banquet hall or general recreation room. Close to this is the kitchen and above it the pantry, both necessary adjuncts to any community house. The fore part of the basement, if excavated, will serve as a general clubroom for the community.



Design for the proposed community house at Mankato, Minn. (Copyright, Laurence F. Peck)

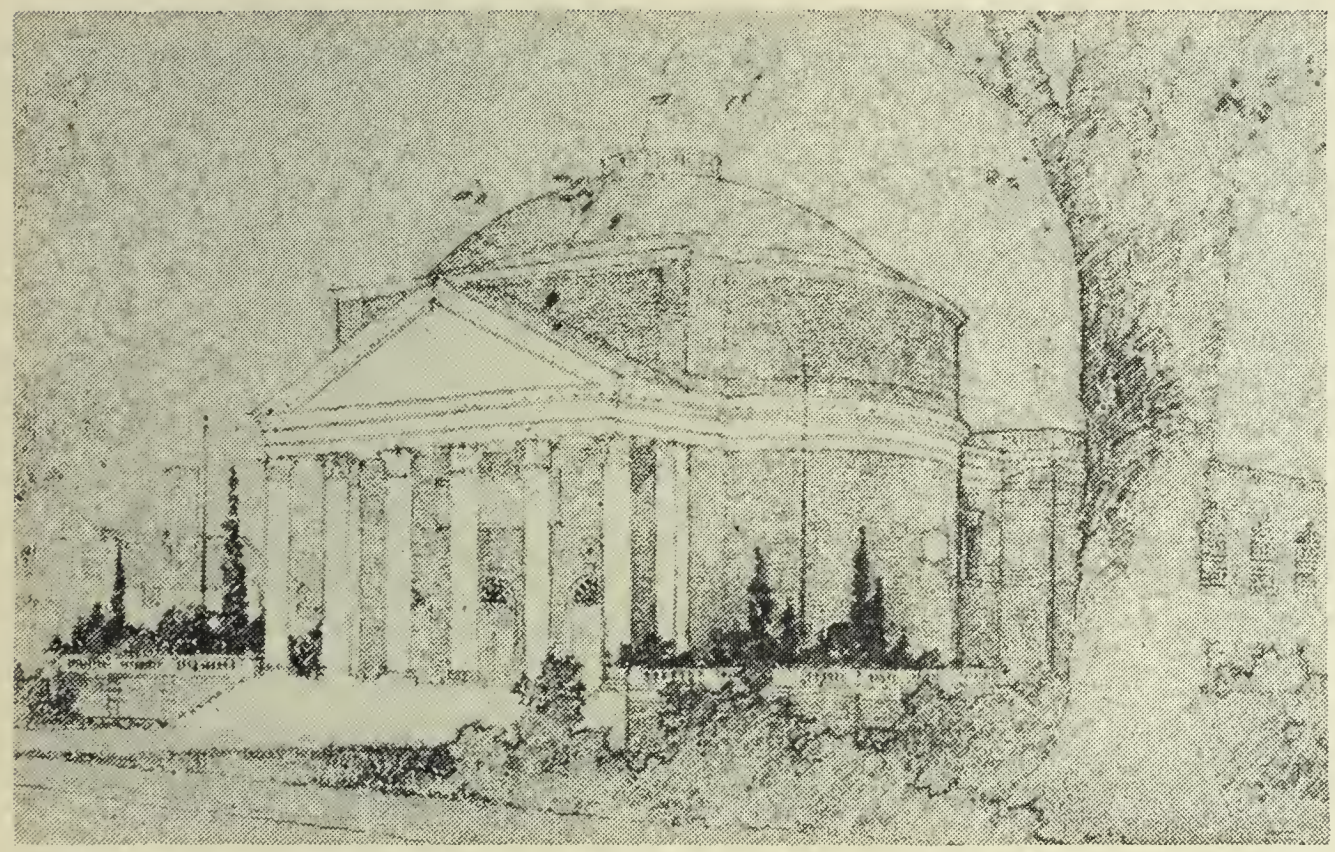


Floor plan of the Mankato Community House.

ATTLEBORO, MASS.

The most monumental type of public building, and at the same time the most needed building in hundreds of communities, is the town hall. It lends itself readily to a great variety of artistic treatments. If the community cherishes the Revolutionary tradition, the old city hall of New York City is a masterpiece easily interpreted to meet the community as well as the civic needs of small towns and large cities today. Similar in general style is the proposed city hall for Attleboro, Mass., drawings of which were presented to the city recently by a committee of its Chamber of Commerce. It contains a library and social rooms as well as those for municipal purposes. Such buildings as this and the new memorial hall at Tewksbury will doubtless make for a return of the genuine neighborhood spirit that flourished in the days of the old New England meeting-house.

PLYMOUTH, MASS.

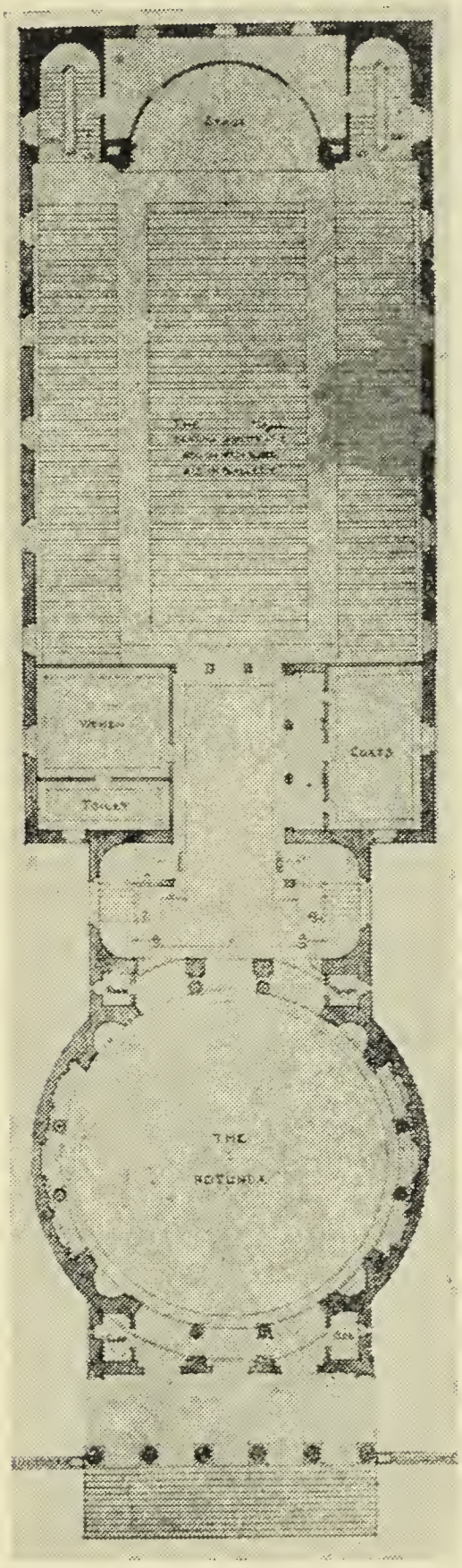


Prize-winning design in architectural competition for memorial building to be erected at Plymouth, Mass.

In a competition for the design of the proposed memorial building for Plymouth, Mass, the plans of Little and Russell, architects, of Boston, were accepted. A committee is working to raise funds for the memorial and hopes to have the matter settled and construction begun before winter.

The plan for that portion of the building which is to be erected immediately shows an auditorium to seat more than 1,500 people, with a stage which can be used either for lectures and concerts, or, with slight changes, for dramatic productions; and a large rotunda which will be used as a memorial hall or trophy room. It is probable that other features will be added to the building at some later date.

The architecture, while clearly modeled upon Roman lines, has an atmosphere of the colonial about it. The building will be one of the most interesting monuments of the sort in New England and will fit in well with the architectural traditions of Plymouth. It is planned to use the rotunda for memorial tablets, flags, trophies and the like. The local building committee hopes that



Floor plans of Plymouth building, so designed that side wings may be added later.

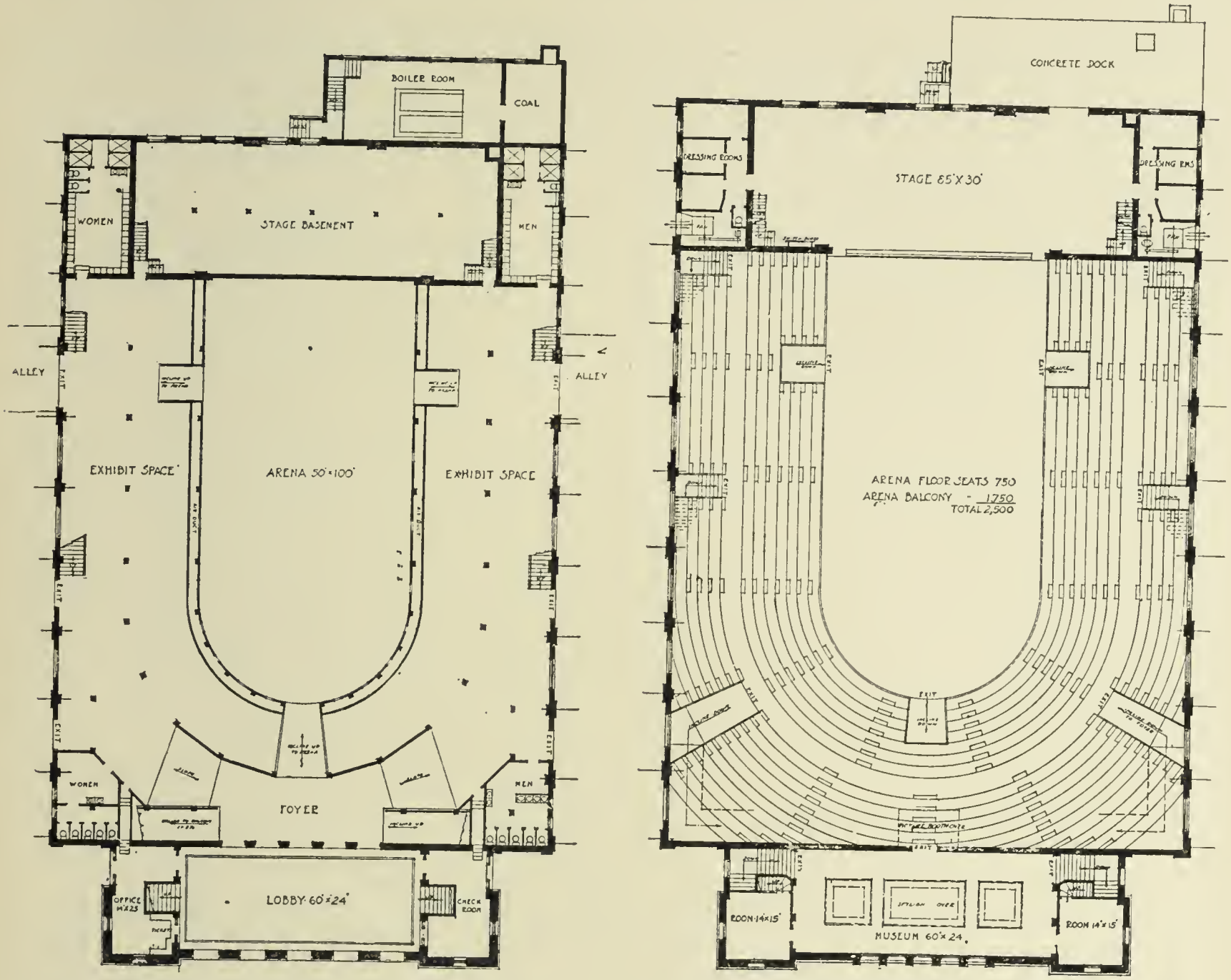
in the center of the rotunda they will be able to place some fine piece of sculpture.

WELLINGTON, KAN.

On April 1, 1919, the city of Wellington, Kan., voted bonds in the sum of $140,000 to erect a liberty memorial hall as a tribute to the boys from Sumner County, Kan., who served in the great world war.

The structure will be erected on the same block on which are now located the city hall and the public library, making a civic center of this entire block in the heart of the business section of the city. The building will be of stone, brick, steel and reinforced concrete and will be 116 feet wide and 196 feet long and have a seating capacity of about 3,000. The roof will be of steel covered with tile. The floor of the arena will be concrete with a hardwood sectional removable covering. The balcony is to be of reinforced concrete. The ground floor underneath the balcony is planned for exhibition purposes. On the second floor there will be a museum room 24 feet wide and 60 feet long.

This city is situated in a strictly agricultural county, and it is therefore the intention to erect a modern community building which will serve many purposes. The building will not only have a public auditorium, but will be used for stock shows, stock sales and farm exhibitions, as well as athletics. The stage will accommodate large orchestras, theatrical



Floor plans of the proposed memorial building for Wellington, Kan. Like the community house at Burlington, Iowa, this is designed to serve the needs of the entire county.

and operatic productions. The seats in the arena will be removable so that the space can be used for basket-ball and other indoor sports. Bronze tablets, on which the names of all the participants in the war from Sumner County will appear, will be placed on the walls of the museum room.

CARMEL, N.Y.

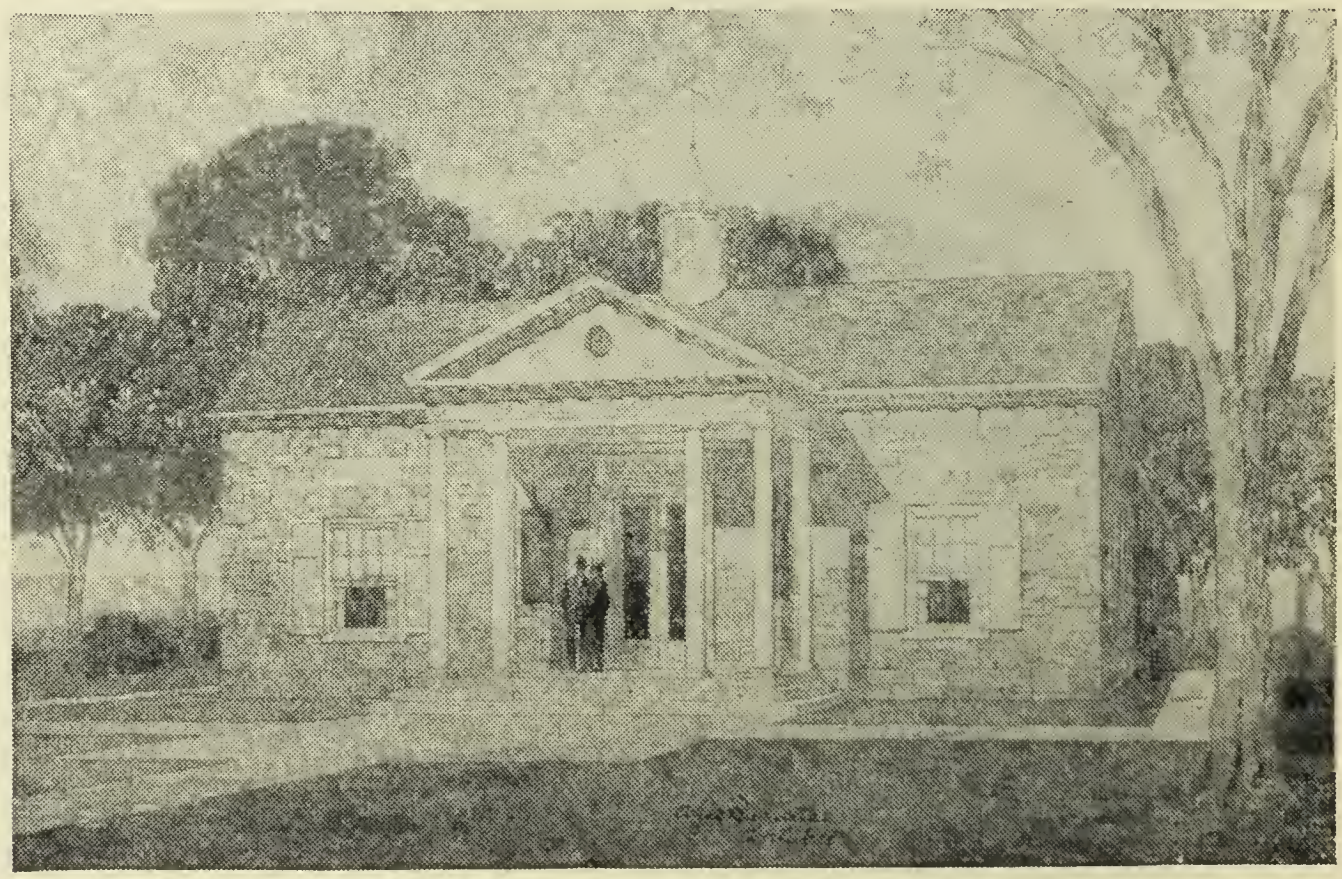
The Memorial Hall for Carmel's War Heroes aims to meet the three principal unmet needs of her community life. The village has long felt the want of a public auditorium large enough

to hold entertainments of interest to people for miles around. Concerts, lectures, fairs, exhibits, theatricals, Grange meetings, Boy Scouts and women's meetings are possible now only by courtesy of the churches or seminary. Second, there is no gymnasium or social center where soldiers and sailors, and young men of the town and countryside can meet. Third, Putnam County is particularly rich in historical interest, yet no provision has ever been made for the collection and preservation of valuable records, relics, and trophies of Revolutionary times, nor of the great world war.

The needs as set forth by the local committee, and some of the plans for the building are as follows:

"A town lacking manufacturing interests, and depending solely upon its natural beauty and the quality of its social life for its growth and continuance of land values, must realize that in fostering social activities, a community house would be a very practicable investment.

"What honor to the dead, what recognition of the heroic services of our returning boys, what cause for pride and pleasure



The Carmel, N.Y. proposed memorial community house.

to ourselves could exceed that of acquiring and giving a building the usefulness of which to all would be so great?

"The efforts of the committee to make the scheme possible and to get the lowest estimate possible for a substantial and suitable structure have resulted as follows: $15,000, approximately, will suffice to erect a Colonial type one-story building of native stone, which is handsome, durable, and requires little repair, having an auditorium with balcony and stage and seating capacity of 500, to be used also for gymnasium purposes; to contain a room devoted to exhibition and safe-keeping of war trophies, manuscripts, historical records, county documents, etc., also a room for small gatherings; basement to be supplied with dressing-rooms, shower-bath, furnace-room, etc. On the outside, and on either side of the entrance door, bronze tablets are to bear, on the right, the names of those boys who gave their lives, on the left, names of all from Carmel who were in the service. Seats and gymnasium equipment are not in this estimate.

"One generous gift has been received, that of a plot 75 by 135 feet centrally located just beyond the library on Brewster Avenue.

"A board of trustees, residents of the town, will control the management, and the maintenance of the building, including janitor's salary, heat and light, totaling $750 a year, will be secured in part by the revenue derived from use of the building itself, such as rent for the use of the auditorium for public entertainments, or rent to the school authorities for use of the gymnasium for the children. A successful method of meeting maintenance funds has been found to lie in formation of a Memorial Building Society; membership open to all and carrying no special privilege but that of voting for trustees, but with small amount dues attached. Associate membership without privilege other than that of paying dues is open to all residents of Putnam County and offers them the opportunity of sharing in the upkeep of a building located in the county seat and in part ministering to county interests.

"The maintenance question thus disposed of, it remains only to ask, 'Can Carmel raise $15,000?' She could not have done so,

for there would have been no money for any purpose had not the soldiers and sailors risked all and saved our lives and our possessions. The very most we can do will never square the score. Let us give them a really splendid tribute, that the eyes of all may look upon Carmel, which was not lacking in appreciation and gratitude to her sons, nor ungenerous in her expression of it. Every man, woman and child who contributes money (no matter how small the sum) or service toward the erection of the memorial will have his or her name as one of the donors, placed on the permanent record and preserved in the trophy room of the memorial hall."

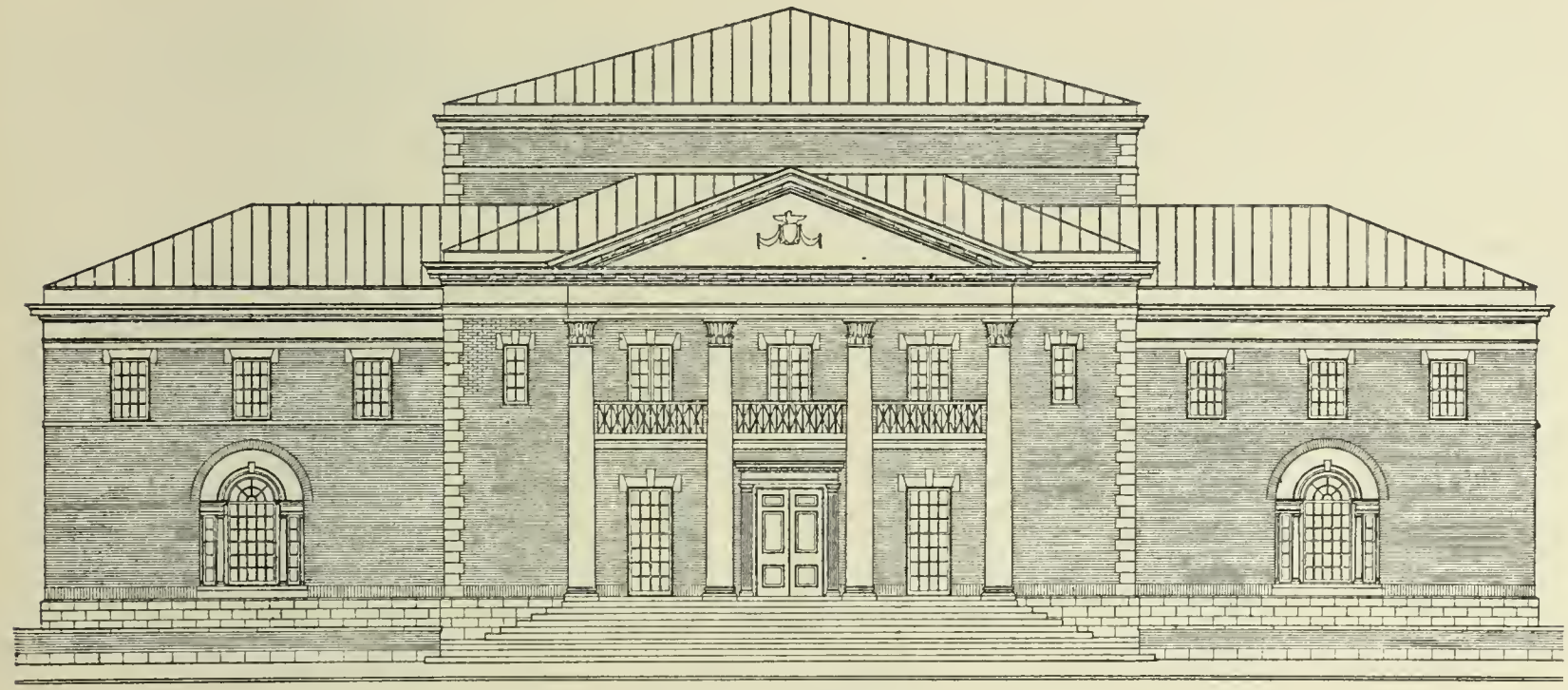
A GROUP OF MEMORIAL BUILDINGS

The interest of architects the country over has so turned to the subject of memorial buildings, and of buildings erected to house community needs, that many excellent designs have been put forward intended mainly to serve as suggestions to interested communities of varying sizes.

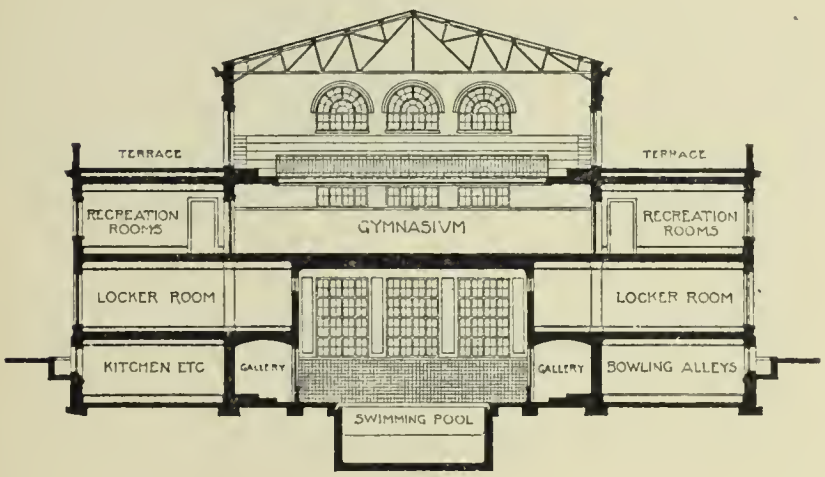
A community building is after all a home of community interest, and in a recent building designed by Mann & MacNeille, of New York, the architects have been able to embody a suggestion of homelike hospitality together with the dignified air necessary for a civic building. Illustrated on page 31.

For this type of construction the architects recommend stucco with a red tile roof. These materials have the advantage of being practically fireproof. In addition to the ample auditorium, this plan provides for a number of clubrooms and committee rooms and a lobby in which may be installed memorial tablets and trophies. The basement is equipped with a kitchen and a room for cafeteria service or banquets, and this floor has also the children's playroom. This is a very necessary feature in many community houses. On the second floor is the library.

A building of this type would be quite appropriate for a site having ample playground space around the building. The approximate cost of such a building is $35,000.

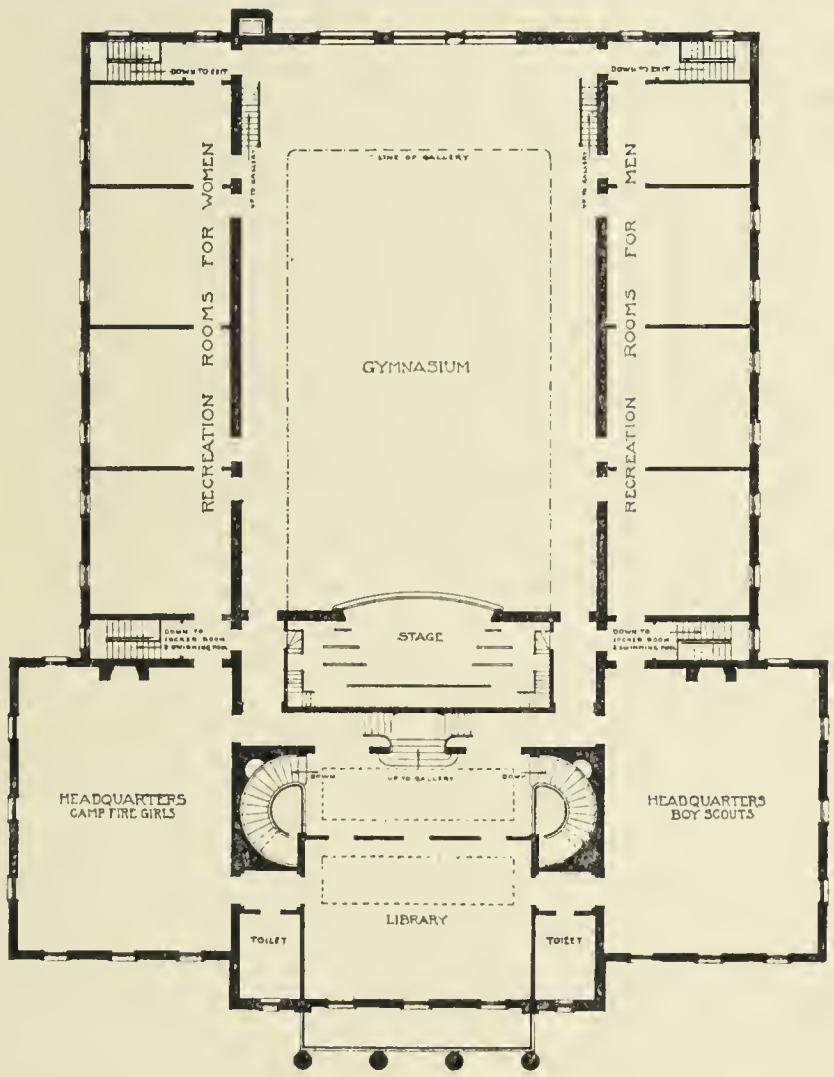


FRONT ELEVATION



SECTION

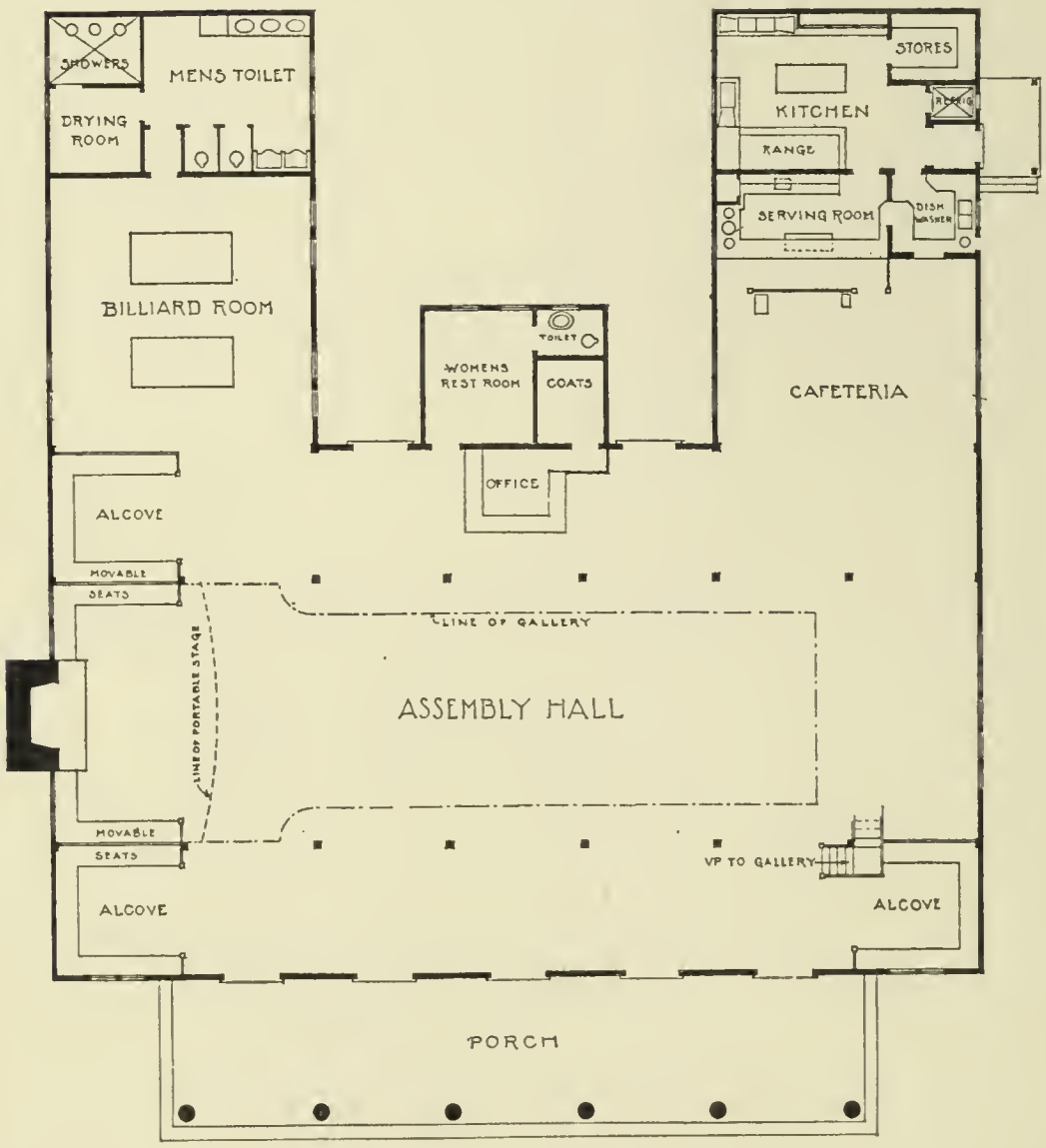
A building designed by Bigelow & Tuttle, Architects, N.Y. The design has much to recommend it from the standpoint of compactness and completeness of facilities, as well as dignity of structure. Any good local materials could be utilized for the building, which, set in spacious grounds, would form a memorial community center of which any town might be proud.



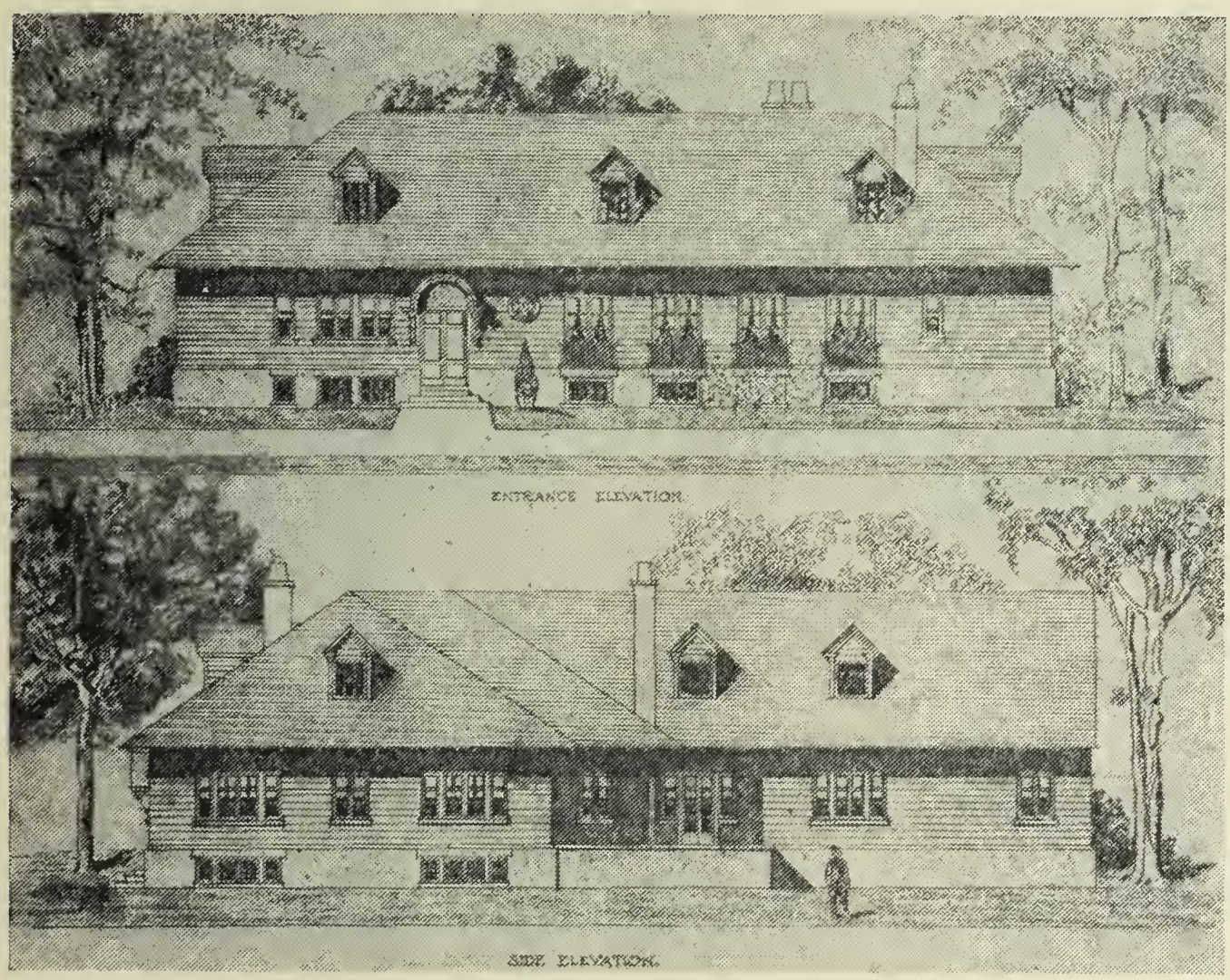
GYMNASIUM FLOOR PLAN

Community Buildings as War Memorials

A pleasant little colonial building designed by Edgerton Swartwout. One of the absolutely essential requirements of such a community building is a spacious and not too formal setting.

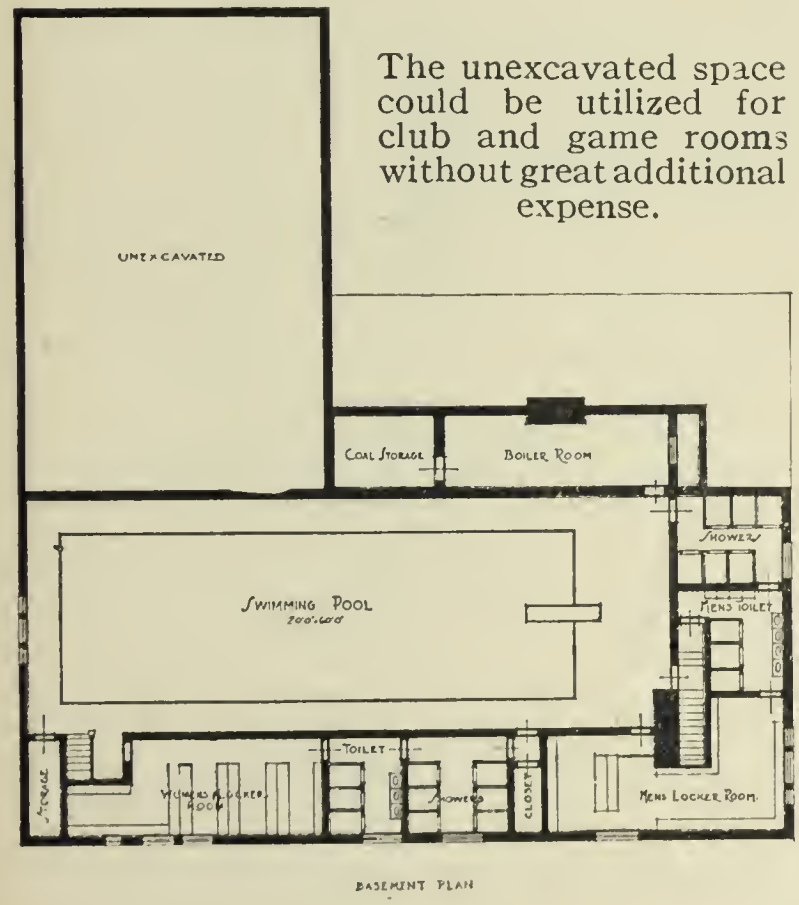


An ingenious detail of the interior is the portable platform stage which has been designed to occupy the space in front of the fireplace in the assembly hall.



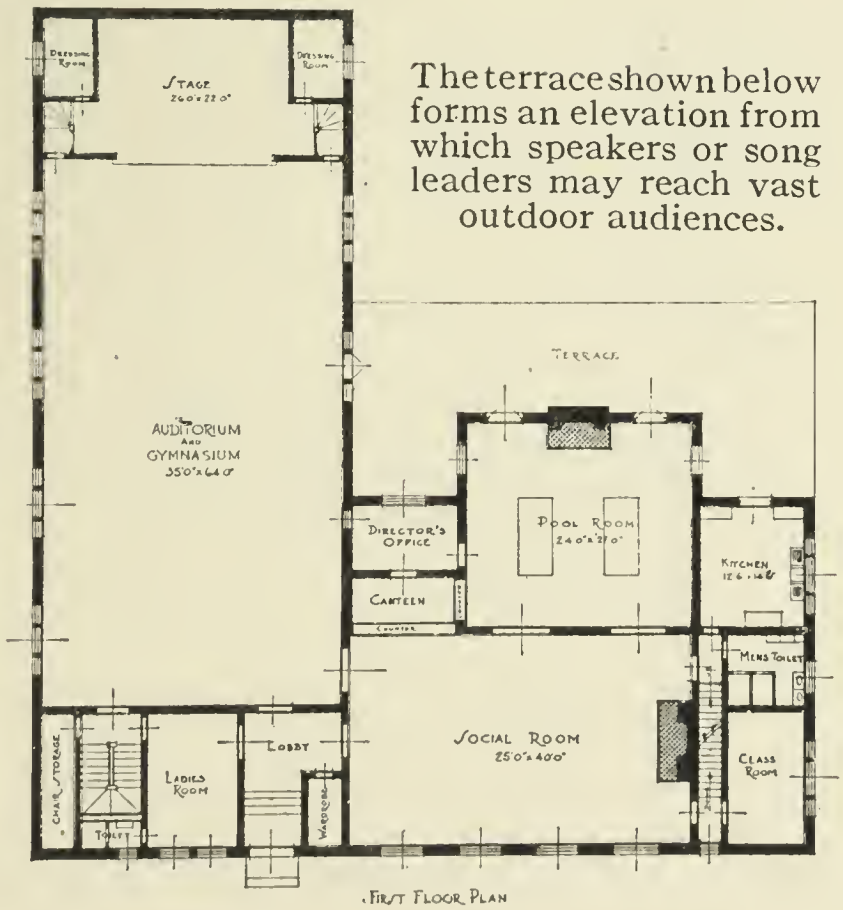
One of a series of memorials designed by C. Adrian Casner, Architect, Philadelphia. This building was designed as being suitable to the needs of a town of from 1,500 to 2,000 population. At present prices, it is figured that such a building could be erected of hollow tile and plaster and with a timber roof for $50,000.

The unexcavated space could be utilized for club and game rooms without great additional expense.



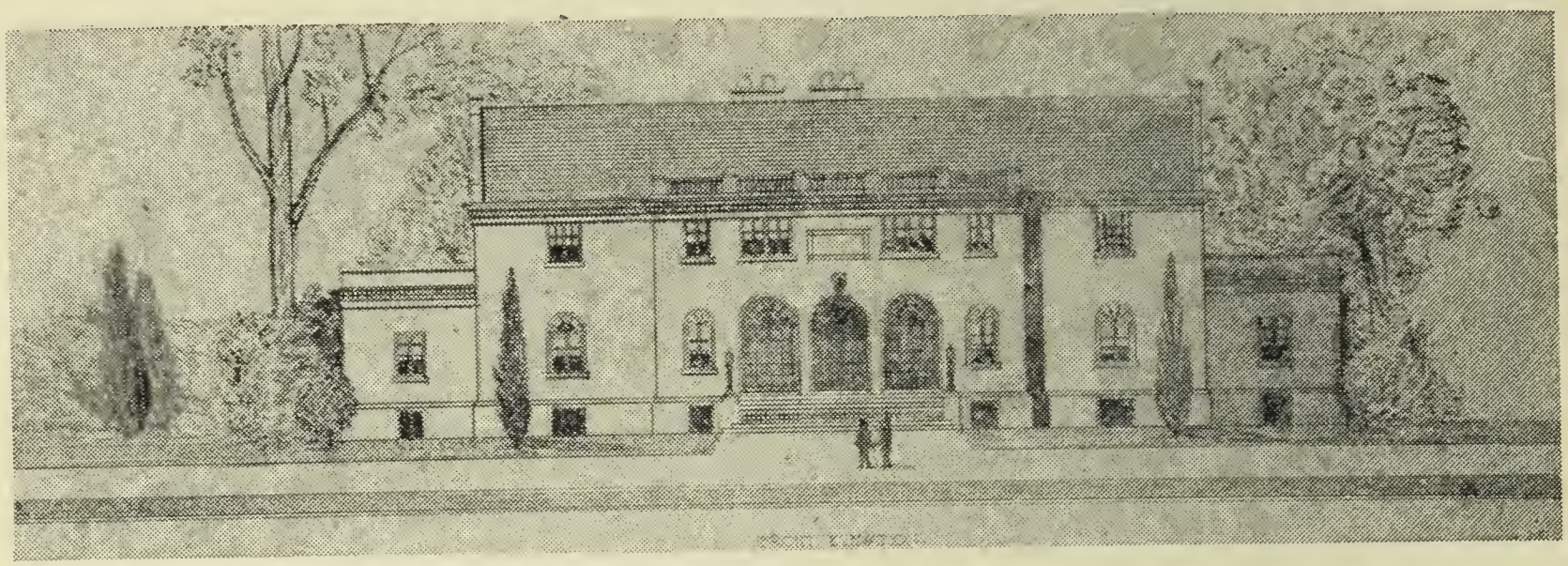
BASEMENT PLAN

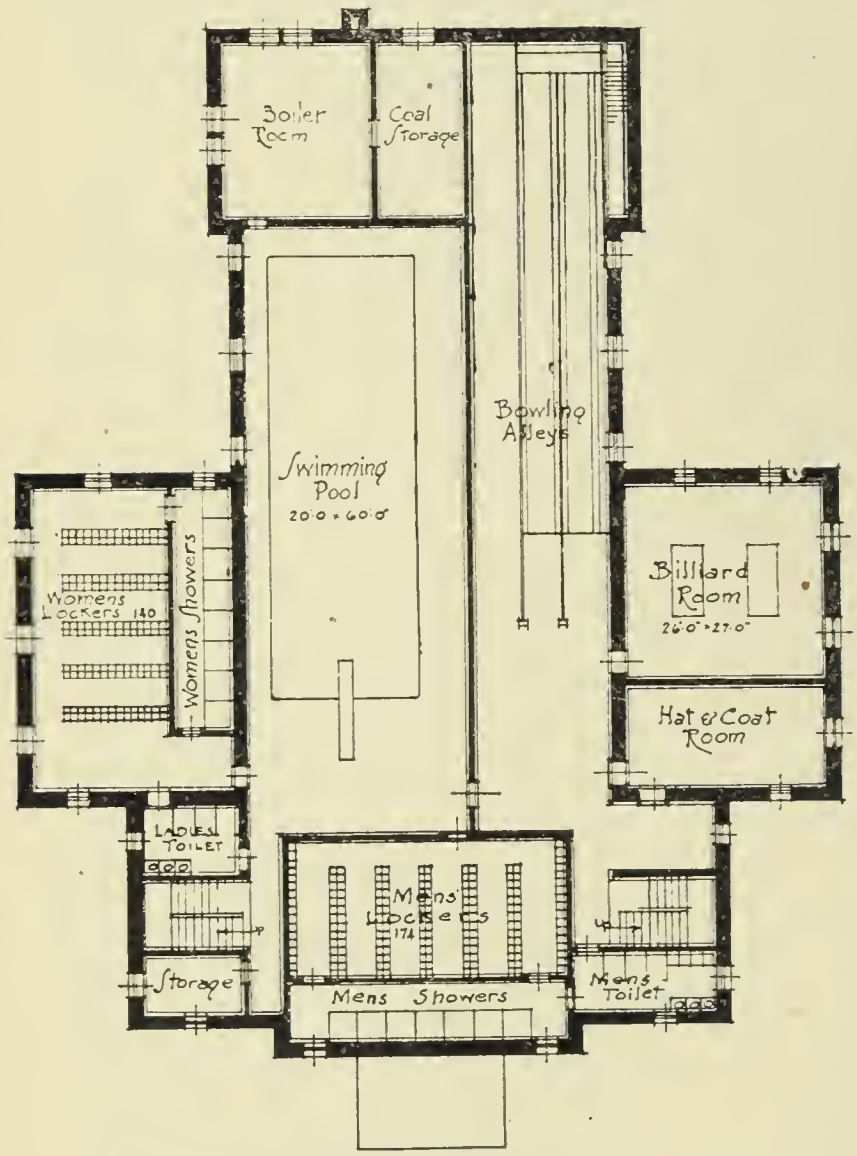
The terrace shown below forms an elevation from which speakers or song leaders may reach vast outdoor audiences.



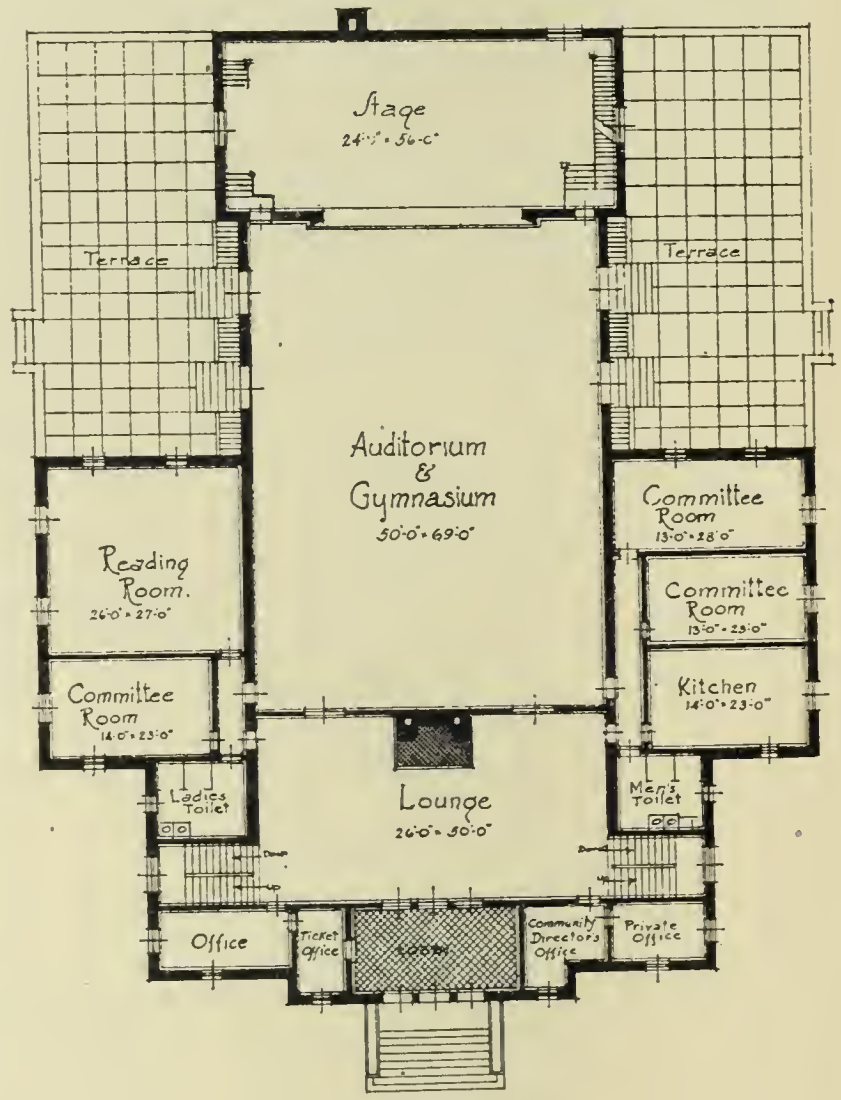
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

Community Buildings as War Memorials

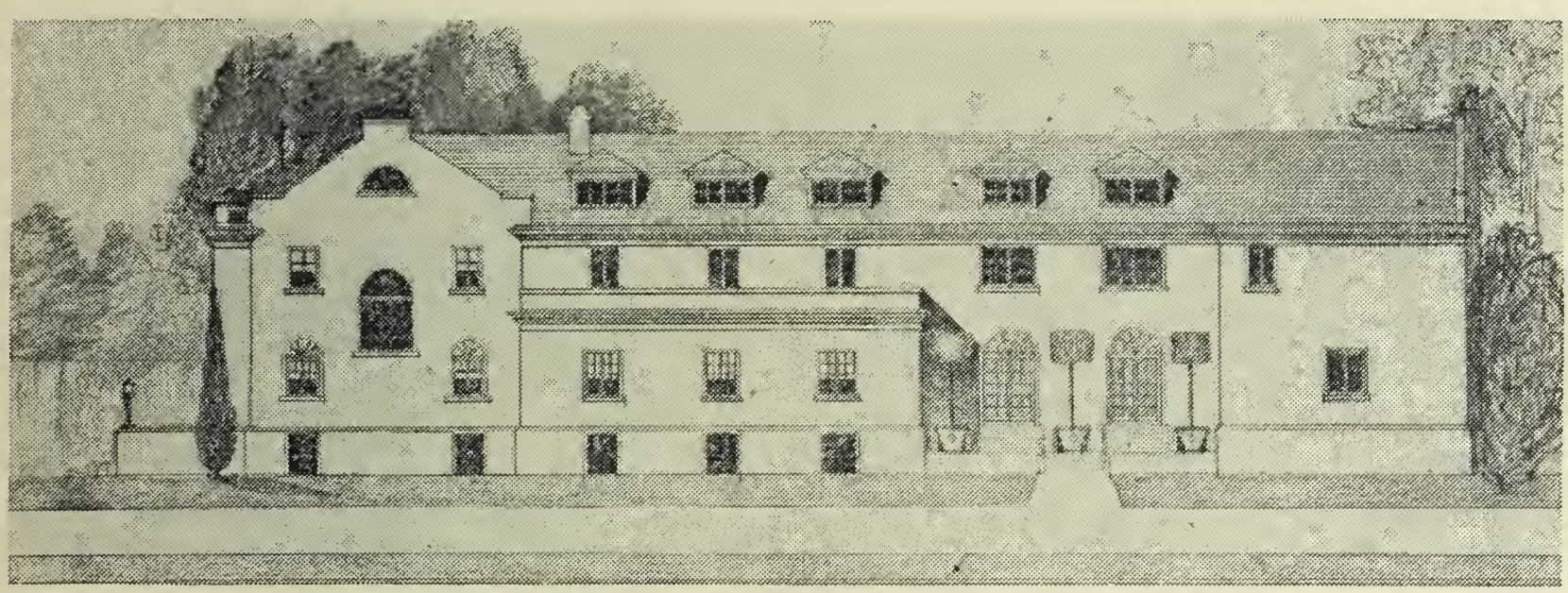


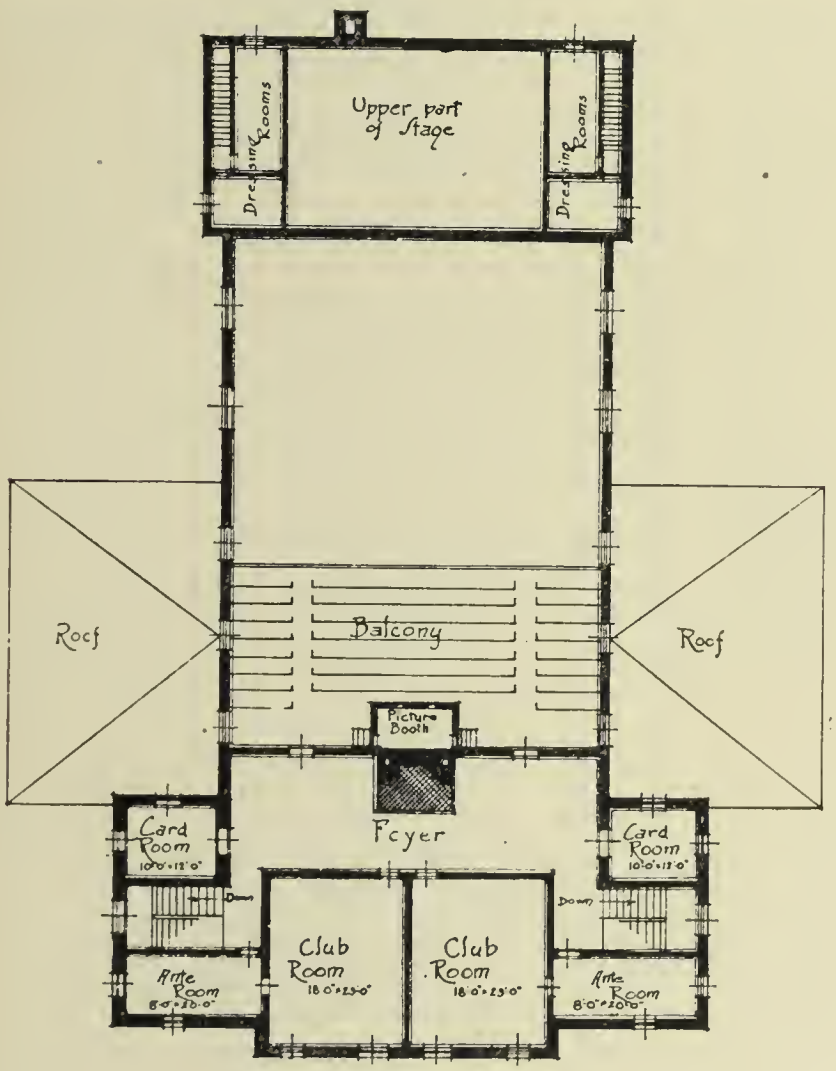


BASEMENT PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

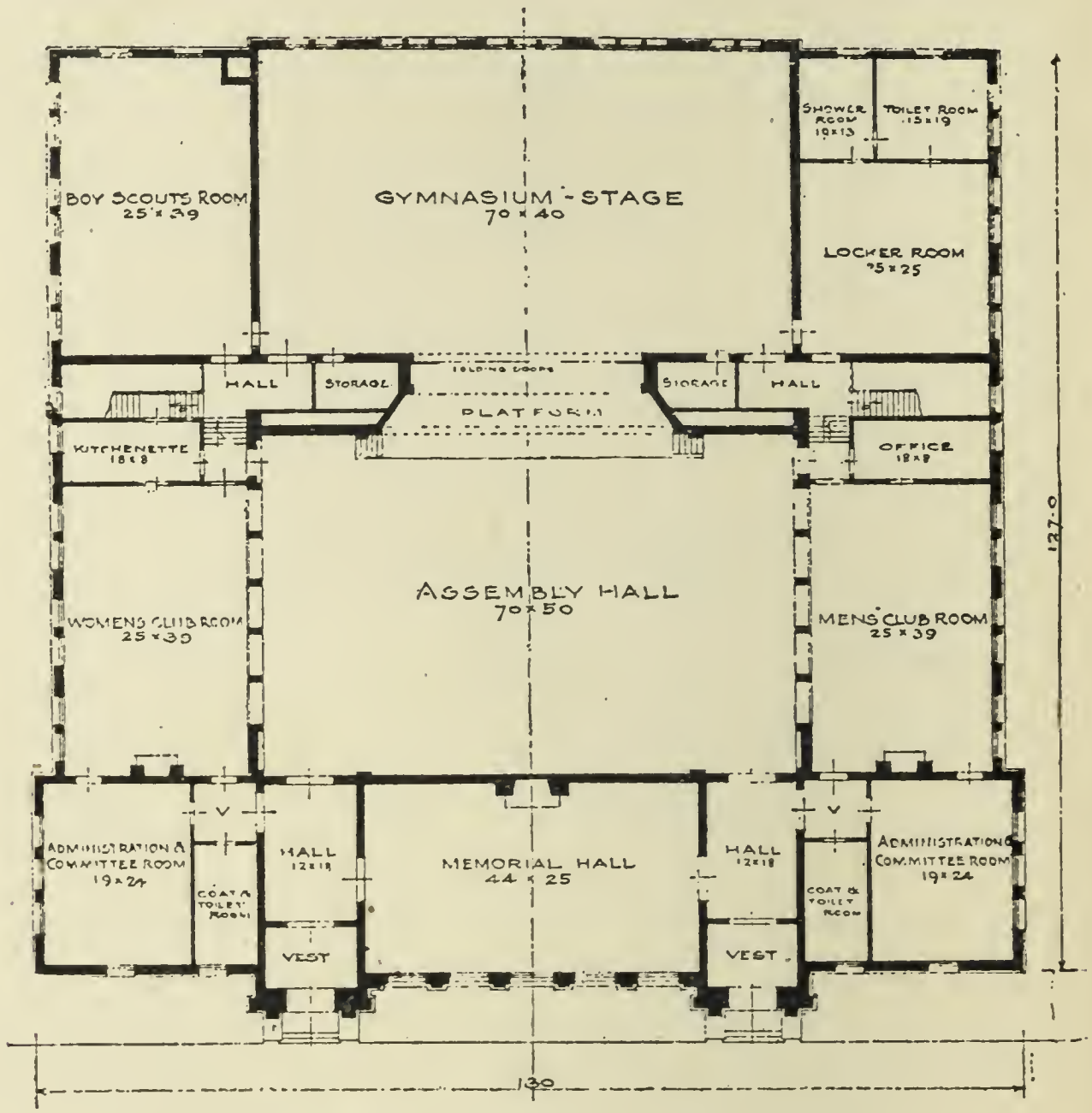




A community building for a town of 5,000 population, designed by C. Adrian Casner. Such a structure would house every sort of community activity. If designed of hollow tile and plaster, it would cost around $210,000. The cost of building materials varies in different parts of the country but the plans would in any case have to be adapted to local requirements.

A rather ingenious combination of recreational facilities is embodied in the plan for the memorial community center building in Sac City, Iowa, prepared by Perkins, Fellows & Hamilton, architects, of Chicago.

The accompanying drawing shows provision for a central memorial hall, with small hall, cloak-room and administration or committee room, on each side. Immediately behind the memorial hall is a large assembly hall, with clubrooms for women on the left and for men on the right. In connection with the women's clubrooms there is a kitchenette, designed to provide the necessary facilities for community banquets, etc. The platform of the assembly hall is on the same level as the gymnasium immediately



behind it, and is separated from the latter by a portico or folding partition which is double and semi-soundproof. This permits the use of both gymnasium and assembly hall at the same time, but it would be a mistake to assume that any portable partition can be entirely soundproof, so that the joint use of the two rooms depends largely upon the nature of the use of each. By opening the folding doors the shallow stage can be given great depth and can be utilized for community choruses or the presentation of dramatic performances. The building is laid out upon a slope which permits ample light and air for the natatorium in the basement beneath the gymnasium. Above the boiler room to the left of the gymnasium is a large room set aside for the Boy Scouts or other boys' club activities. At the other end of the gymnasium are the showers, lockers and toilet-rooms. A feature of the natatorium is a spectators' gallery.

This building has not yet been constructed, but the plans provide such an interesting adaptation of stage and gymnasium that they are produced herewith in the hope that they may be of some service to other communities which may be considering memorial community buildings.

Just as this book was ready to go to press, the report of the jury of award of the fourth annual competition for a White Pine Community Center building was made public. The illustrations, showing the prize-winning and other designs are used through courtesy of *The American Architect*.. See pages 33, 34 and cover.

A community building designed by Mann & McNeille, of New York.

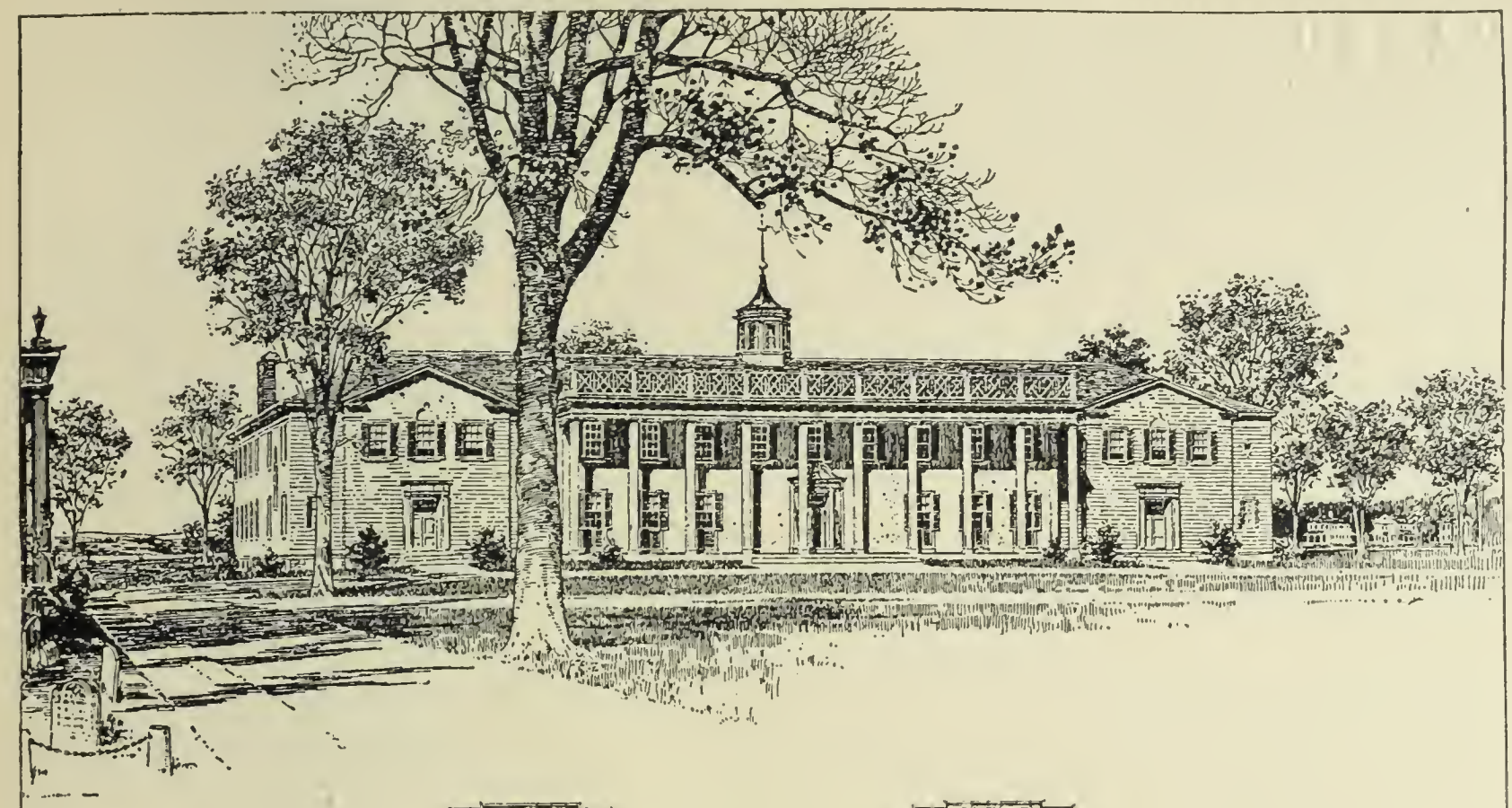
The specifications read:

"The Community Center Building shall contain: A town council chamber, offices for the town officials, and a room for permanent voting booths; an assembly hall to seat 700 persons, equipped with a stage and a motion-picture machine. The floor of this room shall be flat to permit dancing and social gatherings. Refreshment facilities shall be provided in connection with the assembly hall. Clubrooms for women, which shall include two committee rooms, suitable for small lecture or study purposes. Clubroom for girls. Clubrooms for men, which shall include a forum for the discussion of items of community interest. Clubroom for boys. A general living-room, provided with tables for current periodicals, desks for writing, etc. A gymnasium and bowling-alleys with accessories; a natatorium with accessories. There shall be a large memorial vestibule or hall to preserve the records and to commemorate the deeds of the local men who served in the Great War."

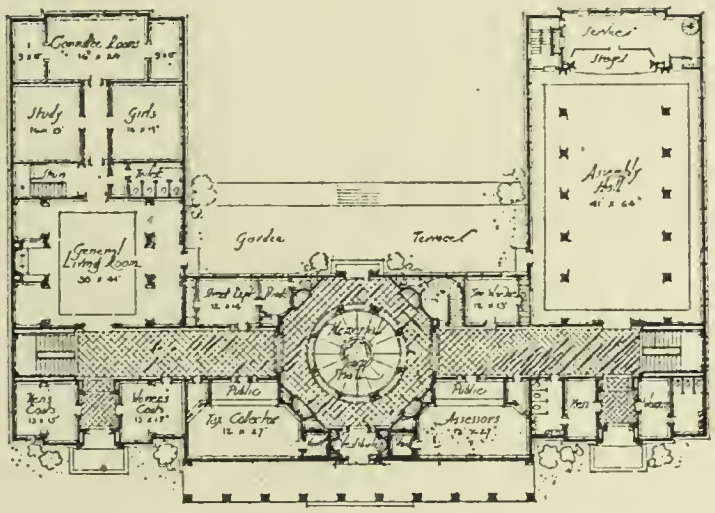
The town was announced as "somewhere in New England" and as having a present population of about 5,000 and the probability of steady growth. More than one point in the following paragraphs from the jury's report will be of interest to building committees:

"Taken as a whole, the competitors have very generally, and with comparatively few exceptions, seized what we may term the atmosphere of the subject of the competition so far as the community center building itself is concerned. They have nearly all grasped the essential fact that this building is to be the social focus of a little community of 5,000 people—in short, a village—and nearly all of them have given their buildings the character appropriate to a village. In writing the program, it was intended to express the idea that the act of voting, one of the most important, even sacred, duties of the citizen, should be elevated to the dignity of a ceremony or rite, and that the exercises of the suffrage should take place in a prominent space, such as a memorial room or a forum, not in a dark basement space, which many competitors seemed to think adequate for the purpose.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS



Design for a
COMMUNITY
CENTER
& BUILDING
SUBMITTED

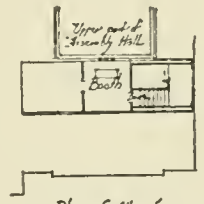


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

BASEMENT PLAN

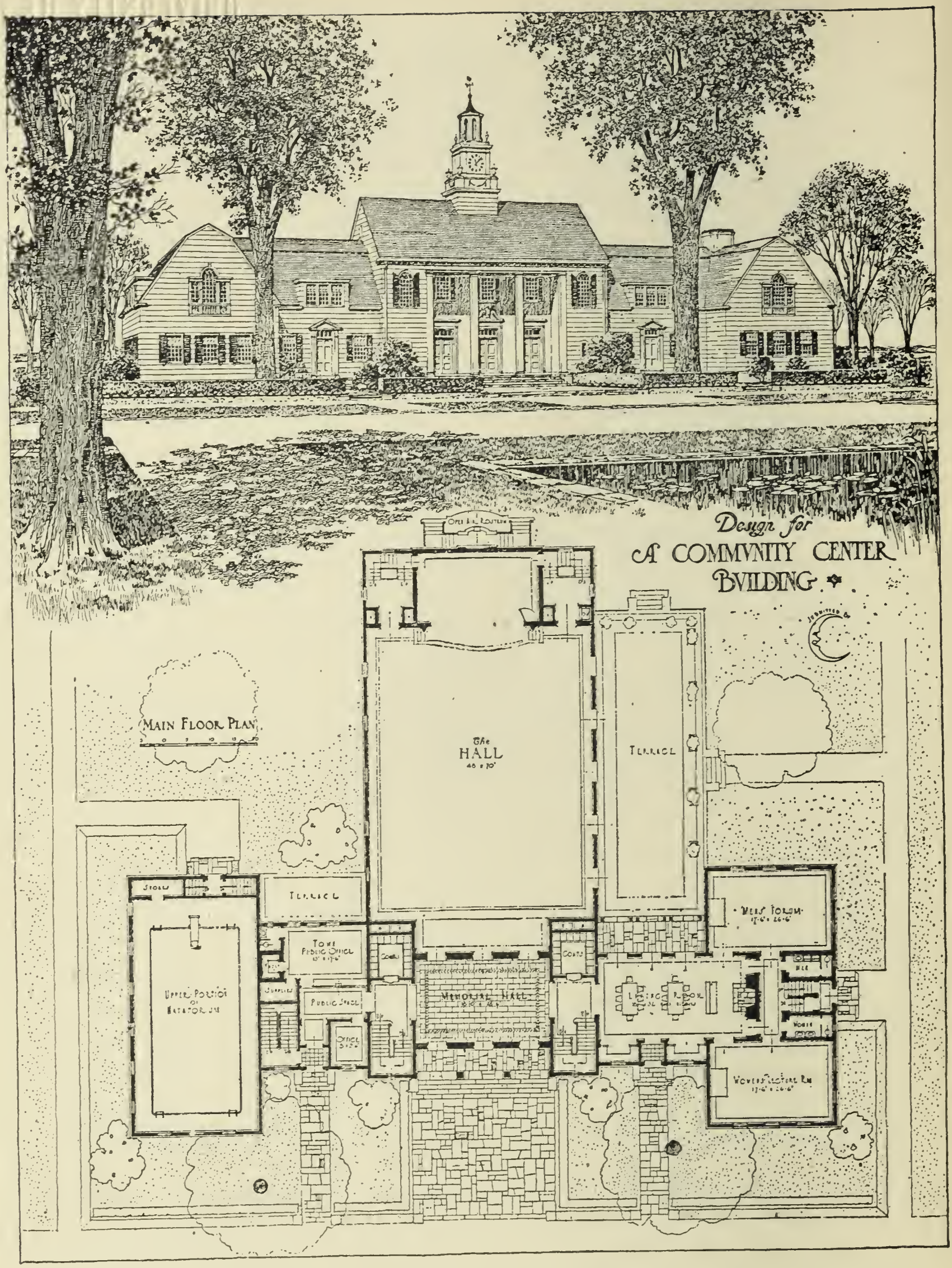
SECOND FLOOR PLAN

Graphic Scale for all Plans



Plan of Attic Space showing Novel Picture Booth

First prize design of Maurice Feather and Neils H. Larsen.



Second prize design of Wm. J. Mooney.

"It is doubtless too much to expect that the group of young men represented by these competitors should at once grasp all the needs of such a building as this, particularly when the problem has in no sense yet become standardized. A few points however, are evident to any student of the times. One is that women and men must be placed on a practical basis of equality as far as accommodations are concerned, and women must be given absolutely equal rights in and access to such main features as the gymnasium and swimming-pool. Another concerns itself with the intensive study which must necessarily be given to the matter of economical administration of an actual building of this sort, which can be brought about only by compact planning and a room arrangement which allows supervision to be done by the least possible number of paid employees."

THE SELECTION OF THE ARCHITECT

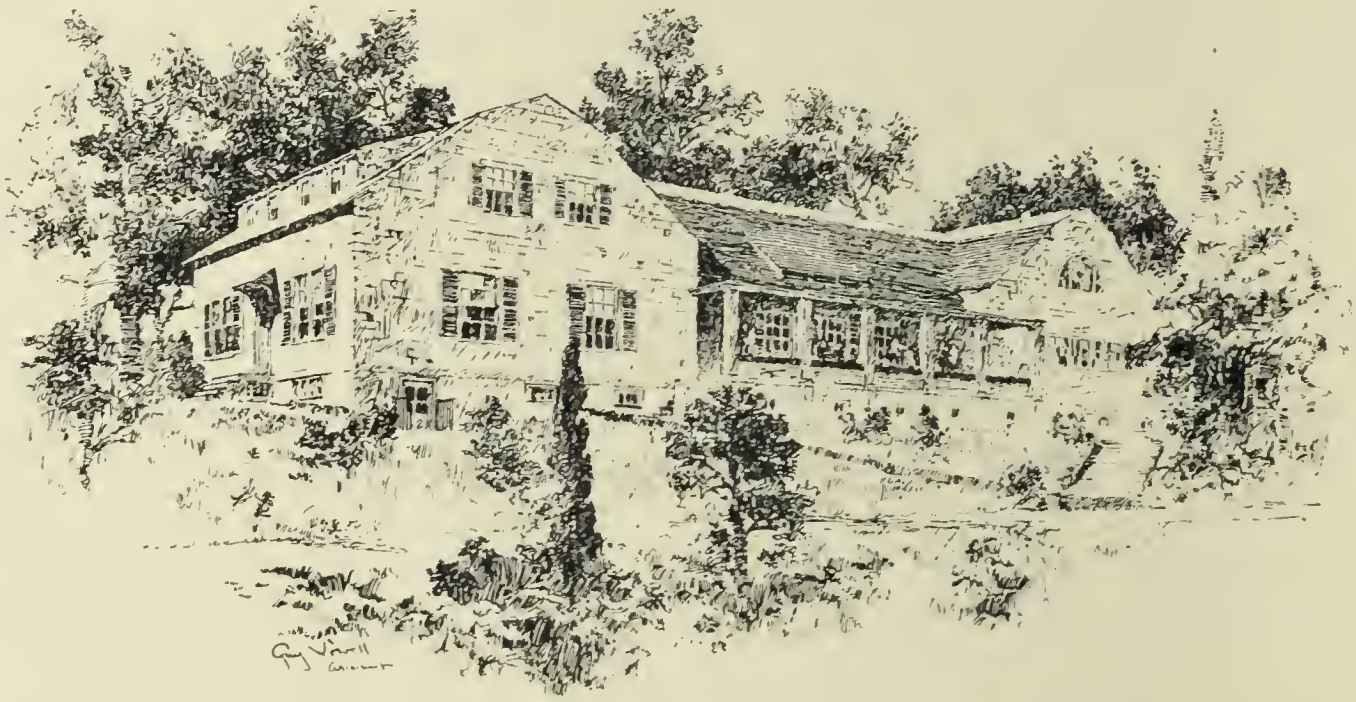
All the planning of detail can best be done after a more or less informal survey of the needs of the town and its present facilities has been made. A preliminary plan based upon apparent needs may then well be made by a competent architect. As to the choice of the architect, let us quote a prominent authority, himself an architect, on the subject of memorial buildings. He says:

"The most important single decision which a memorial committee is called on to make, is the selection of its architect. To him is entrusted in the last analysis the sole creation and the execution of a building which by its very nature of a memorial will stand or fall according to his calibre and ability, regardless of other factors. No other kind of building is fraught with more subtleties and difficulties of design; the best architect obtainable is none too good for the task; its success is too important to the community to be entrusted to any other.

"One method by which he may be chosen is by direct selection on the basis of his proven ability as designer and executant, his experience, business methods and integrity. The first of these factors is only partially shown by the sketches which an architect can submit and the last three not at all; consequently the

other method by which he may be chosen, through competition, is less satisfactory by being less comprehensive.

"There will be times, however, when a competition is desirable, and in this case the competition should invariably be conducted along the lines described in the standard program of the American Institute of Architects, because these have been found through years of experience to be necessary to the success of a competition. Under it the competition requirements are clear and definite; the competency of the competitors is assured; the agreement between owner and competitors definite, as becomes a plain statement of business relations; and the judgment would be based on expert knowledge." Copies of this standard form of competition program may be obtained by application to the secretary of the American Institute of Architects, the Octagon, Washington, D.C., or to the Bureau of Memorial Buildings.



A tentative drawing showing the Matinecock Neighborhood House, Locus Valley, L.I., as it would appear with the Burling Cocks Memorial wing which has been discussed from time to time. Guy Lowell, Architect.

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Community Buildings as War Memorials

Bulletin
Number
Ten

Architecture of Large Memorial Buildings

Massachusetts State Agricultural College Alumni Memorial
Amherst, Mass.

Bureau of
Memorial Buildings
War Camp Community
Service

Community Buildings as War Memorials

A series of bulletins published by the Bureau of Memorial Buildings of War Camp Community Service, 124 East 28th Street, New York, N. Y.

No. 10 1919

Architecture of Large Memorial Buildings

ANNOUNCEMENT

The National Committee on Memorial Buildings, established to assist in the promotion and guidance of the nation-wide movement to erect Community Buildings as war memorials, has merged its activities with those of War Camp Community Service. This Committee, composed of one hundred representative men and women from all parts of the country, has become the Advisory Committee on Memorial Buildings of War Community Service.

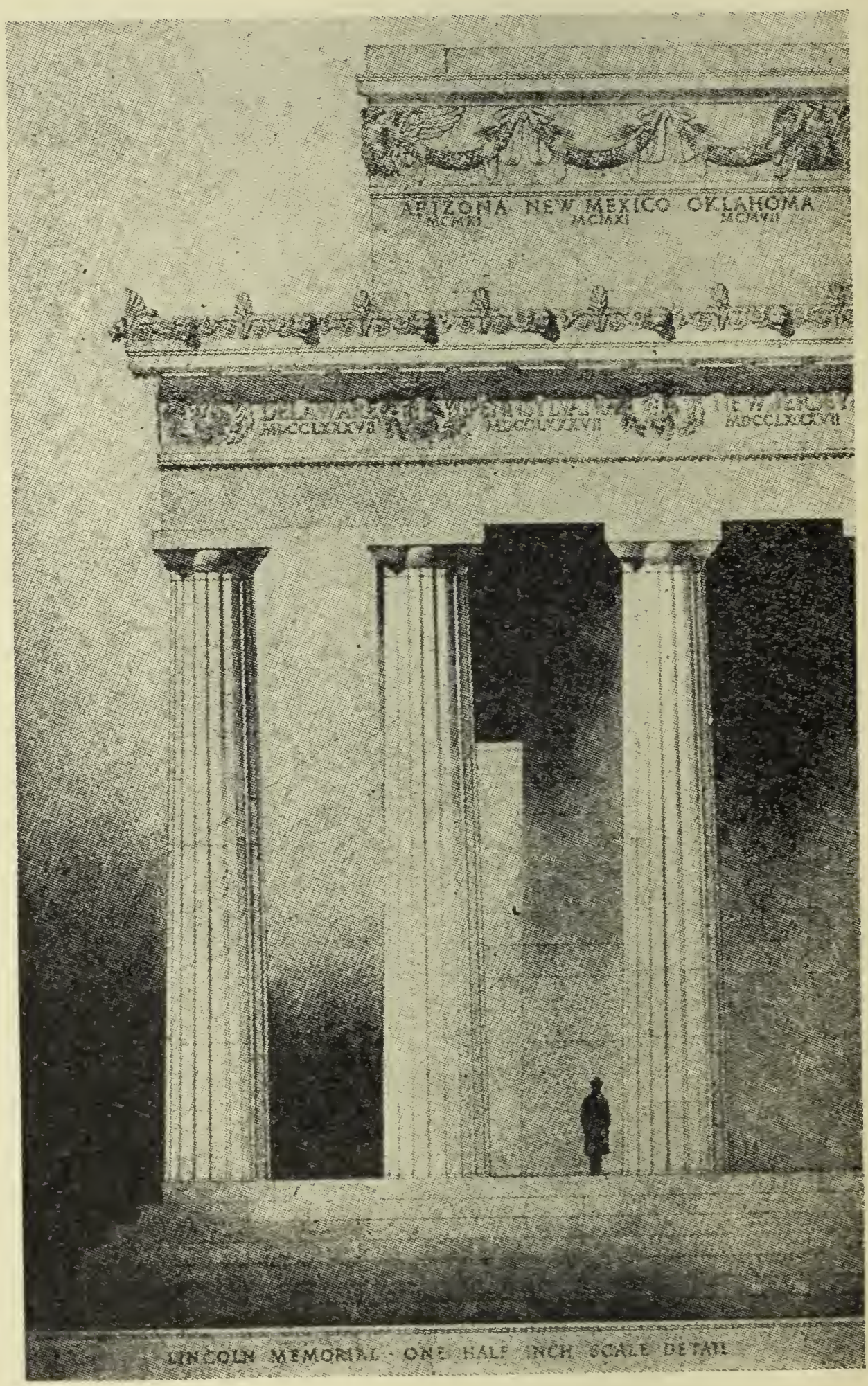
The Bureau of Memorial Buildings is designed to serve as a clearing-house of information and service in regard to planning, erecting and administering community houses, auditoriums, recreation centers and other "living" memorials. The Bureau does not undertake to erect or finance memorials anywhere; but by means of bulletins, exhibits, speakers and personal advisory service, it is ready to aid state and municipal memorial committees.

The Bureau, through its Advisory Committee and through co-operation with national community service bodies, art and architectural associations, etc., has brought together a large amount of expert opinion and knowledge concerning community buildings. This material is being published in the series of Bulletins entitled "Community Buildings as War Memorials." A list of these publications appears on the back cover.

Architecture of Large Memorial Buildings

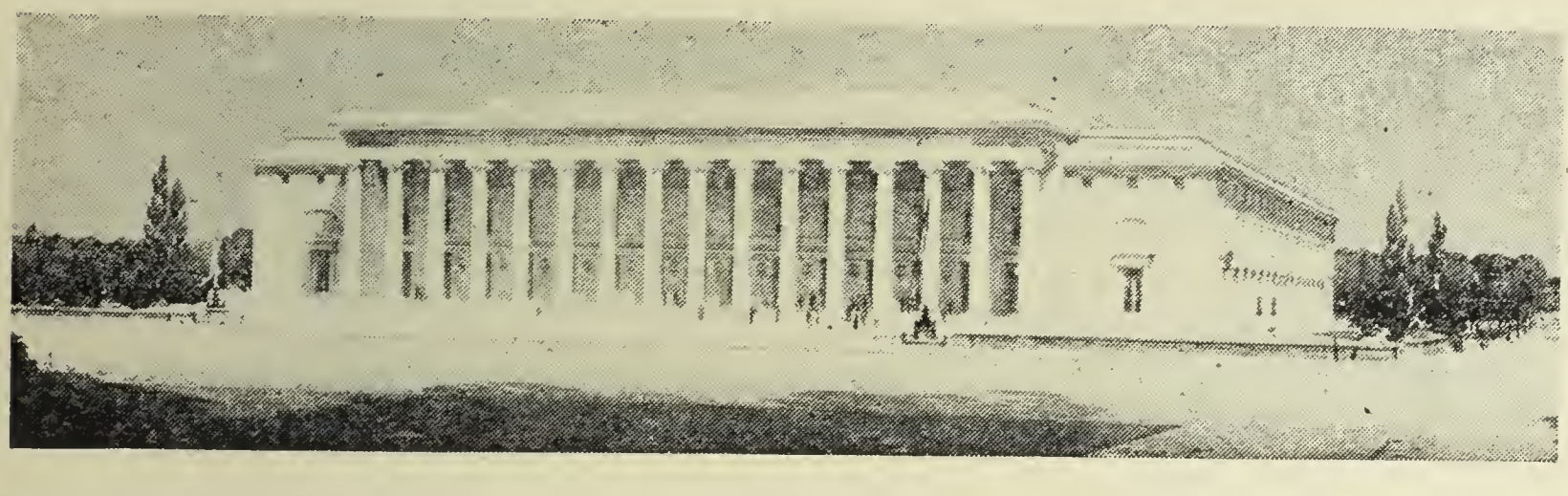
Plans which have been designed for war memorial buildings to be dedicated to the memory of the World War Veterans and to the service of the entire population, of some of the larger cities of the country are shown herein. Some of these have not yet been adopted. Some of them represent only one of various projects that are under discussion, but all serve to show the serious thought and attention that the building form of memorial is commanding the country over. The cities for which building plans are shown are:

Washington, D. C.
Boston, Mass.
New York.
Albany, N. Y.
Chicago.
Lowell, Mass.
Grand Rapids, Mich.
Montgomery, Ala.
University of Minnesota.
San Francisco.
Portland, Oregon.
Newport News, Va.
Portsmouth, Va.
Seattle, Wash.
Amherst, Mass.
Montclair, N. J.
Bayonne, N. J.
Newark, N. J.



Detail of Lincoln Memorial at Washington, showing decoration and placement of lettering.

HENRY BACON, *Architect.*



Washington, D. C.

At Washington, D. C., a movement for a memorial building, national in scope, has been undertaken. It will be to the United States what the Pantheon is to France or Westminster Abbey is to Great Britain—a monument to commemorate throughout future generations the victorious feats of American democracy in arms, nobly conceived and hallowed as our Republic's Mecca of patriotism and as an inexhaustible source of stimulation to self-sacrifice and service on the part of our sons from age to age.

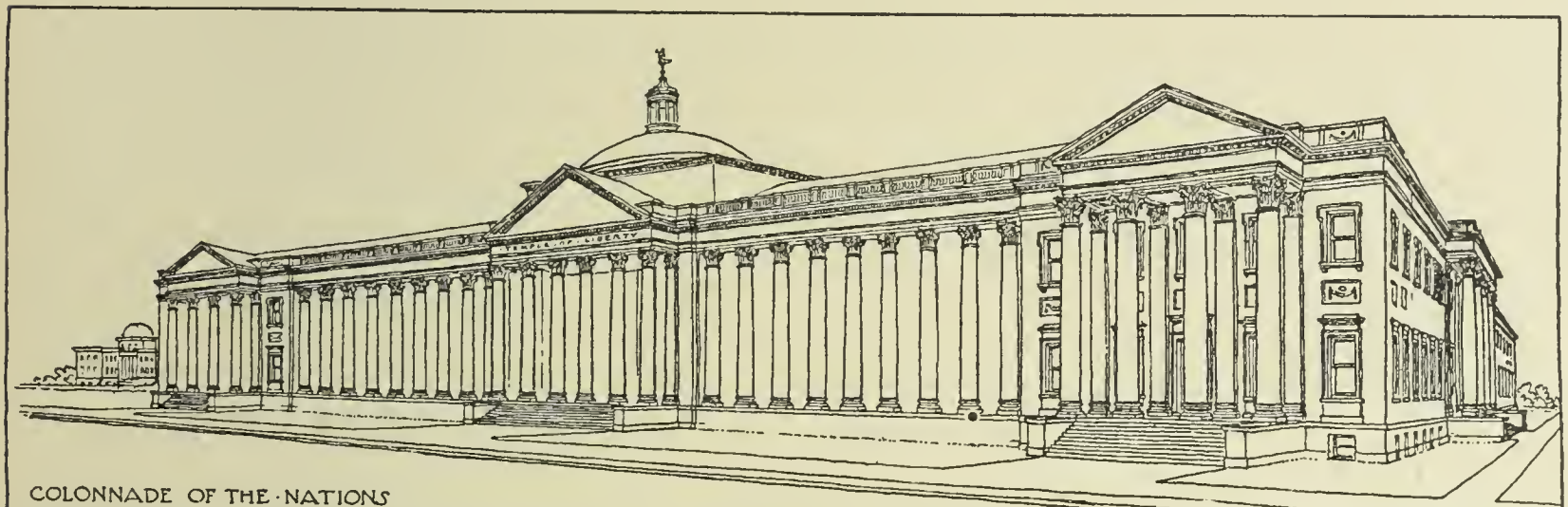
Congress has authorized the George Washington Memorial Association to undertake the erection of the National Victory Memorial Building which will be "a national tribute from a grateful country to its gallant soldiers, sailors and marines." A site has been chosen on the Mall alongside of the New National Museum. The plans for the building, some of which are reproduced herewith, were selected by a committee of the National Society of Fine Arts from among those submitted in competition by more than a dozen leading architects.

An auditorium seating 7,000 people will be the central feature of the edifice, thus giving to the Nation's capital what, strangely enough, it now lacks—a public meeting place of ample proportions. Entirely surrounding the auditorium will run a corridor, opening off of which on the ground floor will be reception rooms as well as two small halls set aside as museums for the archives and relics of the Nation's great struggles for liberty.

On the second floor will be a large banquet hall, several reception and coat rooms and some sixteen offices set aside for the permanent National Headquarters of military and other patriotic organizations. The third floor will contain rooms dedicated to the different states of the Union and outlying territories, while the fourth floor will be arranged for additional offices for various societies whose objects are to promote the National welfare of the United States. To construct and equip the building will require some ten million dollars. When completed it will constitute one of the finest public buildings in the United States—a fitting tribute to the men who have so well served the cause of democracy.

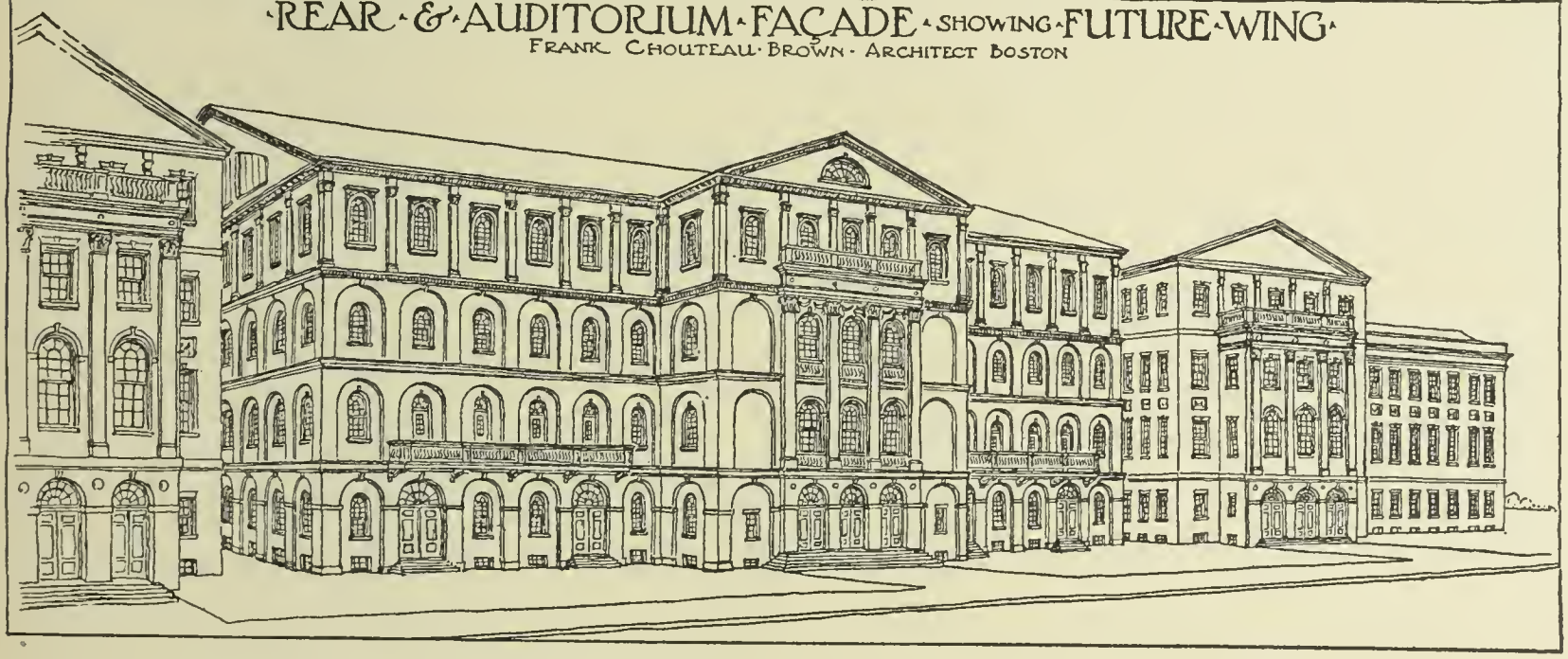
Boston.

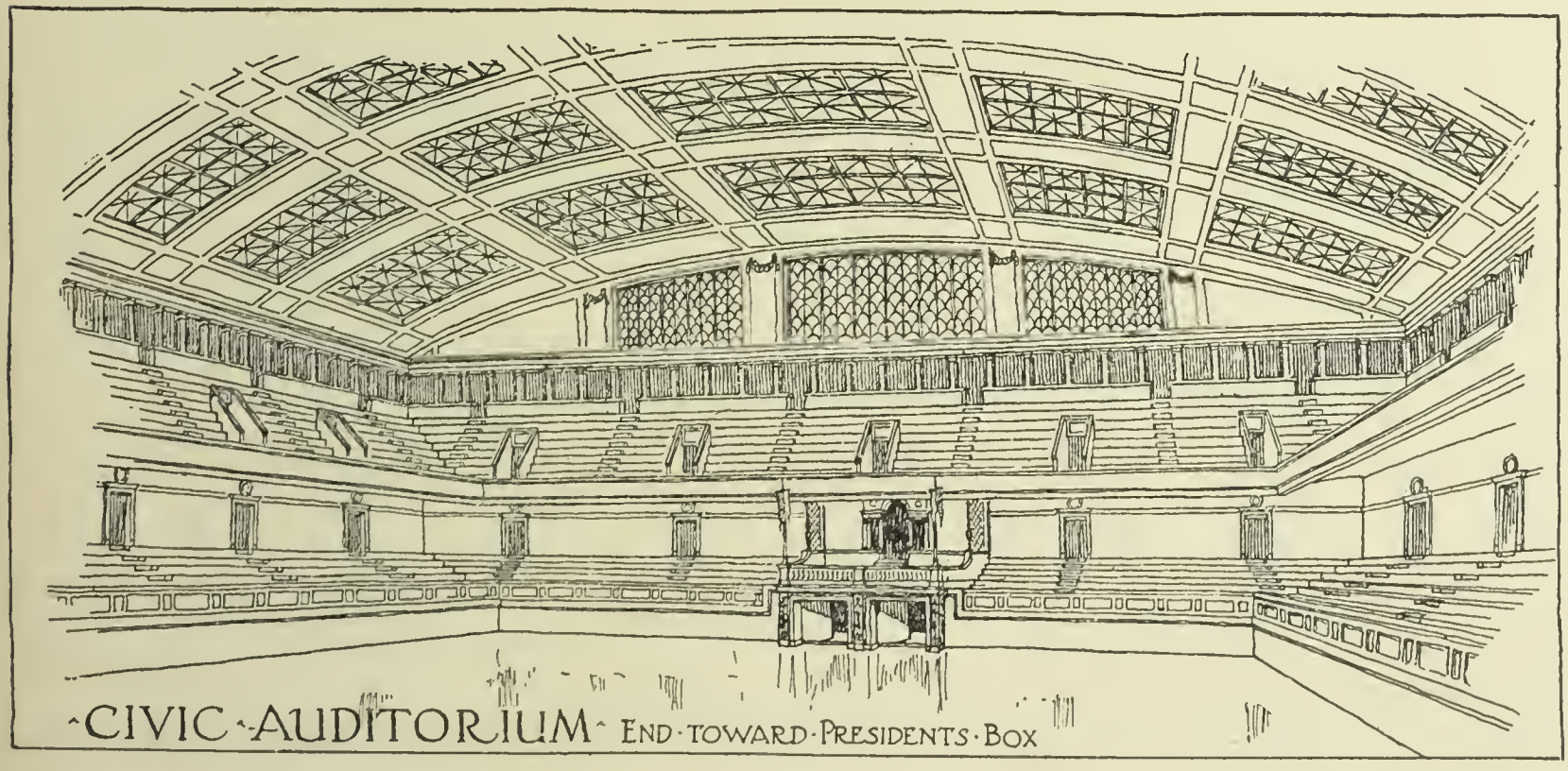
Boston's war memorial will be a building of heroic proportions, according to the plans designed by Frank Chouteau Brown, the central feature of which will be a memorial Pantheon, reproducing on a small yet dignified scale the Roman original—regarded by many as



COLONNADE OF THE NATIONS
PRINCIPAL FACADE PROPOSED "LIBERTY MEMORIAL" FOR THE CITY OF BOSTON

REAR & AUDITORIUM FAÇADE SHOWING FUTURE WING
FRANK CHOUTEAU BROWN ARCHITECT BOSTON





CIVIC AUDITORIUM END TOWARD PRESIDENTS BOX

the most impressive edifice of its kind in the world. The interior of the Pantheon will be lighted by a single aperture in the center of the dome, producing a very beautiful effect.

On each side of this Pantheon will be a large hall, one of which will be dedicated to the Army and the other to the Navy. Connecting them and passing through the Pantheon would be the Corridor of the Allies. Opening off this corridor will be a series of small halls, each dedicated to a group of foreign-born American residents of Boston. Each of these halls might be used by its group as a meeting place, and for the exhibitions of the art and culture of the different countries represented. The rooms will be open to the public as an educational attraction, and would also serve as passages to and exits from the circulatory corridor surrounding the main auditorium.

The main auditorium will be at the center of the structure, the Pantheon forming the chief entrance. It will have a seating capacity of about 6,000, with standing room for six or seven hundred more in the colonnade behind the gallery seats. Besides the speaker's stand at one end, opposite which is a "Presidential Box," there are planned two other permanent boxes, one for the Mayor and one for the Governor, located in the center of the auditorium on each side, connected with retiring rooms beneath by a private staircase.

At the rear of the left wing of the building will be situated a small theatre, seating about 900 people, which can be used for chamber music concerts and for

recitals by singers and other soloists. In the right wing will be a large hall where banquets, city receptions, military dances, and similar gatherings can be accommodated. This hall will be connected directly by a small passageway with the speaker's platform of the main auditorium.

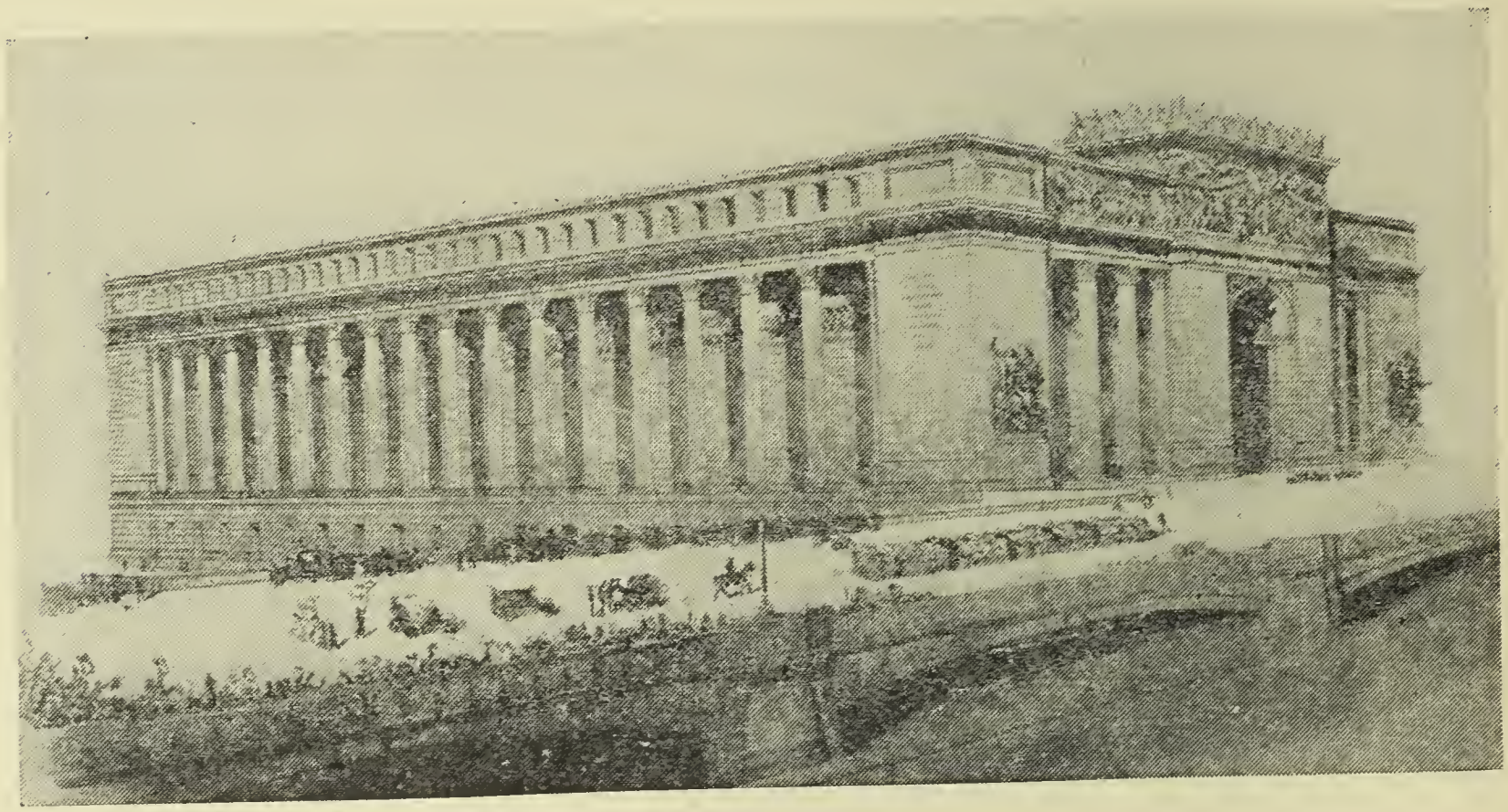
The purpose of the building will be expressed on the exterior main façade by a colonnade, each column representing an allied nation and supporting a figure symbolic of the nation. On the frieze of the entablature the names of the different nations would be carved.

The upper floors will be devoted to offices and other rooms for the use of civic and military organizations. In the basement a swimming pool, shower baths, bowling alleys, and rooms for exercise and recreational purposes are provided for, as is a kitchen to serve a restaurant in the building and the banquet hall.

New York.

As with a number of other cities whose war memorial plans are outlined in this booklet, New York City has several schemes under way, no one of which has been settled upon at this writing.

The picture and plan herewith reproduced show a proposed memorial auditorium to be erected between Park Avenue and the Fourth Avenue Esplanade, on the block opposite the Grand Central Station at 42d Street. This scheme is fostered by a number of bankers and merchants, who feel that a great public building of this sort will be of inestimable value in furthering the busi-



ness and economic welfare of the city. The committee proposes an adequate convention meeting place that would provide accommodations for agricultural exhibits, athletic and other similar events. In the basement will be a swimming pool, 90 by 180 feet, a gymnasium and a rifle range for the use of High School boys. On the main floor will be a large auditorium, seating between 5,000 and 10,000 people, while the roof, which will be flat, will be arranged as a children's playground and as a place for horticultural and agricultural exhibits.

The auditorium will have large monumental columns surrounding the interior of the edifice, the roof being an uninterrupted span, with a great coffered ceiling. Special care will be taken to secure the best acoustic effects.

Victory Hall will be for all time an ornament to the city, architecturally beautiful, and a profitable proposition, because of its great practical business value, while its appeal to New York's civic pride and patriotism would be constant.

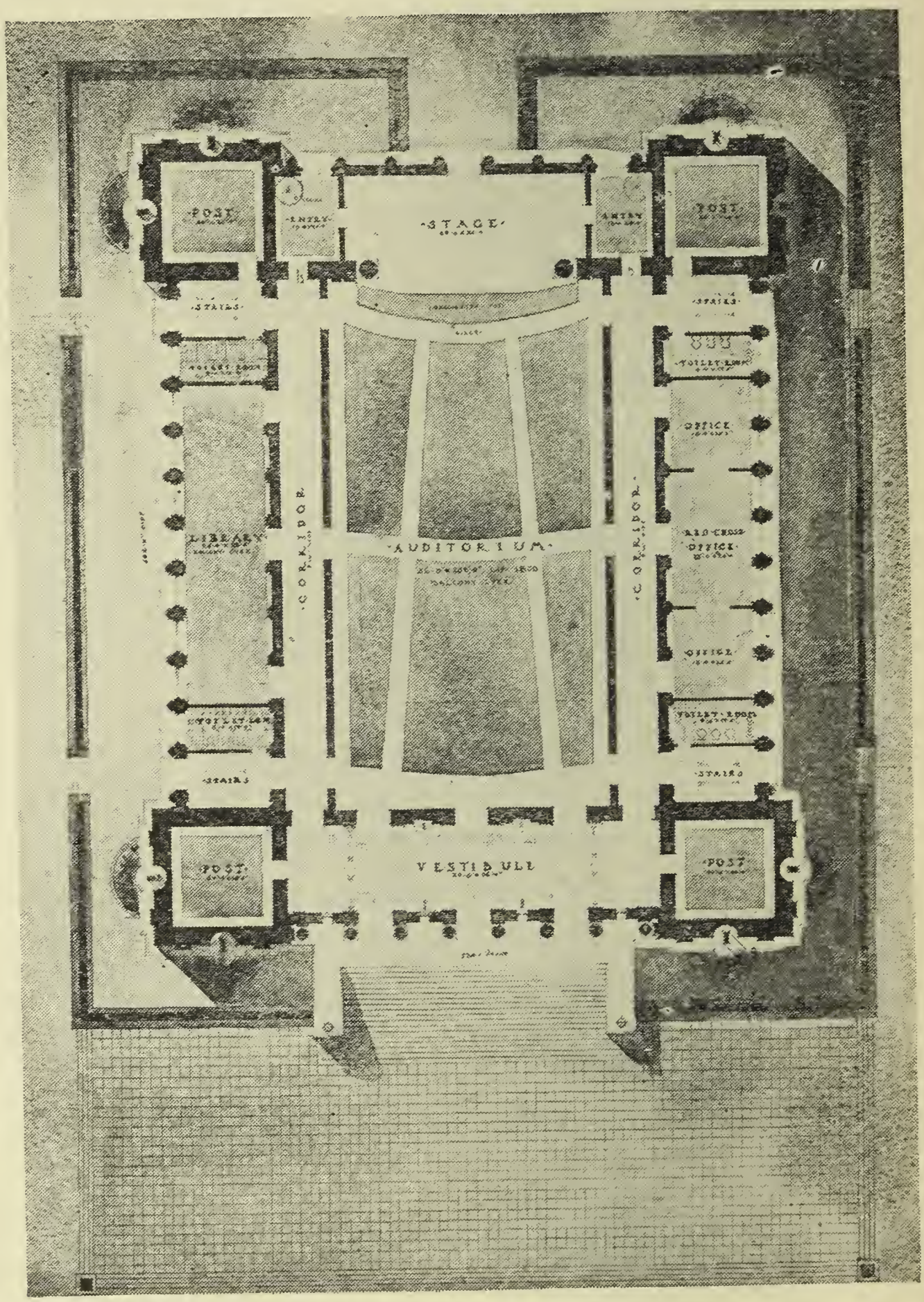
Albany, N. Y.

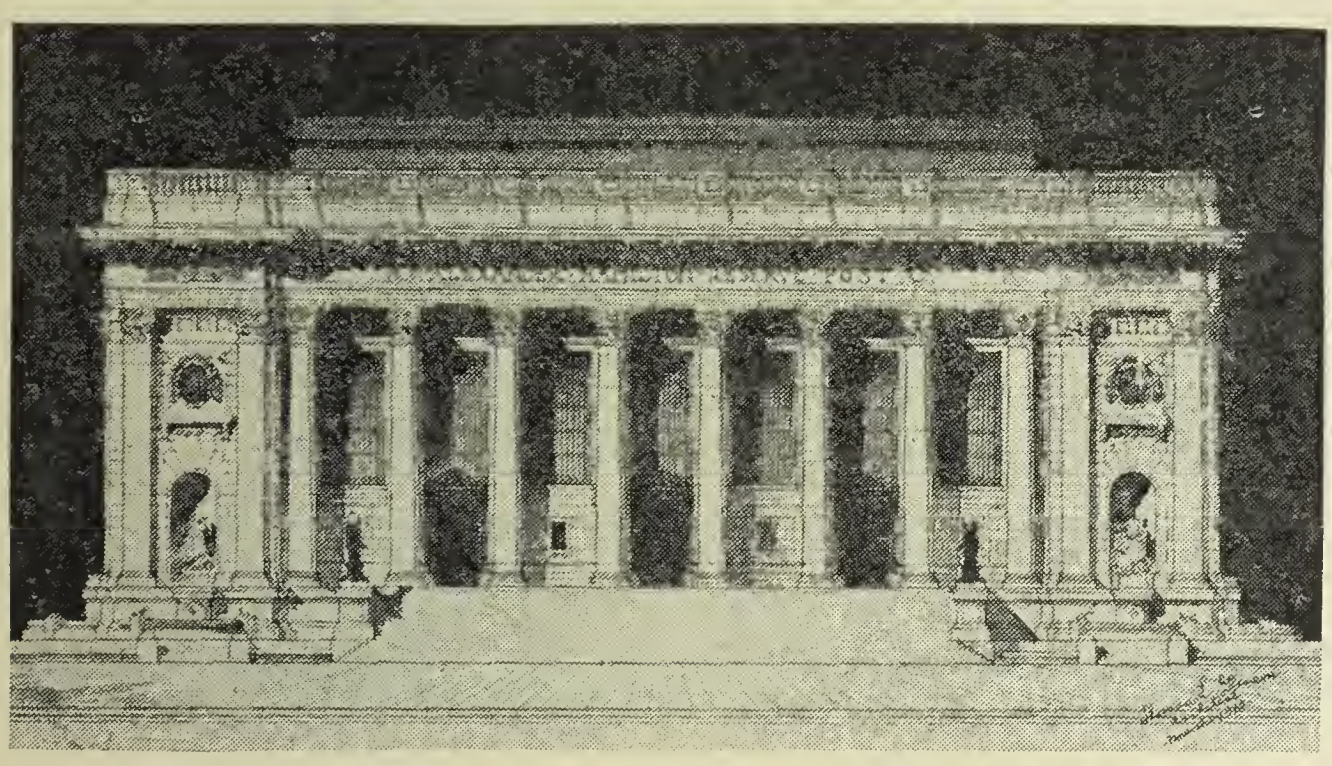
A design for a Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Building, including a main floor plan and front elevation, has been drawn by Thomas L. Gleason, architect, for Albany, New York. This building will be in honor of the World War Veterans and will serve as a home and meeting place of the different Posts and veteran organizations of the city.

The ordinance which creates the memorial building committee provides that it shall consist of the mayor, commissioner of public works and ten other citizens to be appointed by the mayor, at least seven of whom shall be veterans of the World War. The ordinance further directed that the committee should give hearings, and after such hearings shall have been completed shall make a report to the Common Council, recommending the form which the testimonial should take.

Mr. Gleason's plan shows a building 130 feet front and 162 feet deep, and should be located on a lot 250 feet front by 330 feet deep. The exterior of the building is monumental, having columns across the front and on the sides and rear; engaged columns would be used. In perspective the front and sides harmonize. The four corner pavilions are monuments in them-

First floor plan of the Albany Memorial Building, showing the ample auditorium space and the provision made for local American Legion Post headquarters.





Exterior of the "Alexander Hamilton Reserve Post," as the Albany Memorial Building will be called.

selves, and in each of these corners would be located the post headquarters. These pavilions have two stories, so that eight local Legion posts may be taken care of. The main entrance is reached by a monumental staircase, as shown on front elevation. The entrance is to be a vestibule, 20 feet by 76 feet, and opening off this vestibule is the auditorium with a seating capacity of about 2,000. A balcony, extending down the sides and rear of the auditorium, is provided.

Corridors extending the length of the auditorium lead from the vestibule to the Posts in rear of the building, to entrances to stage, to library, offices, toilet rooms and staircases. There are four staircases, two on each side of building adjoining the Post rooms. The side entrances and staircases may be used when it is not desirable to have the front entrances open. Accommodations have been provided for a library and offices for the Red Cross and other Civic offices, all as shown on the plan. The auditorium and vestibule will be one

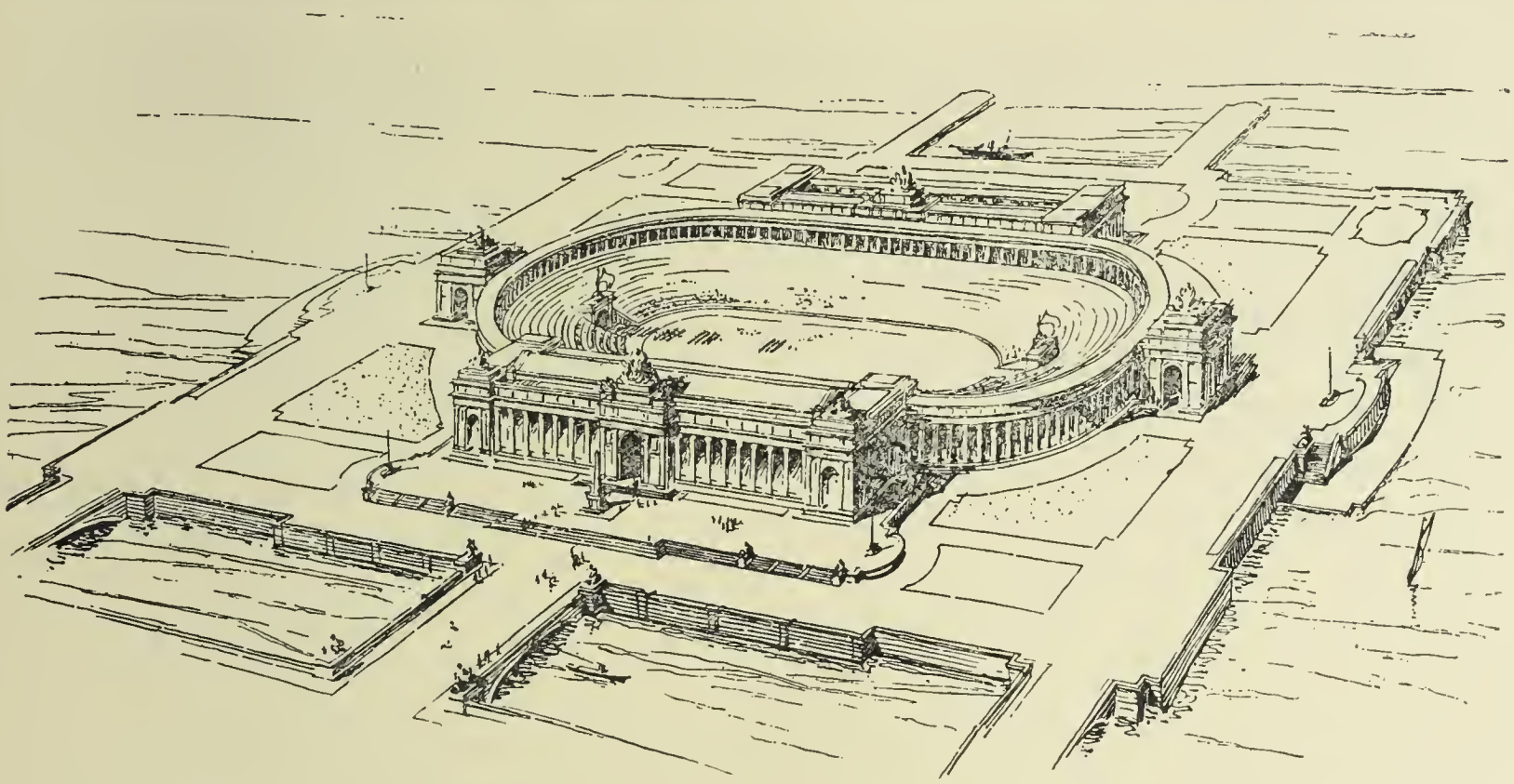
story high, whereas the Posts, library, offices, toilet rooms and corridors will be two stories high. On the ground floor could be located bowling alleys, billiard rooms, committee rooms, gymnasium and dance hall, kitchen and pantries, toilet rooms, janitor accommodations, etc. The building as drawn by Mr. Gleason would cost about $450,000.

The exterior as planned will be of granite, with marble and terra cotta decorative features. The entrance lamps and doors are of bronze. The vestibule and corridors are in marble, with niches and panels to receive statues, relics, and suitable inscription plates. Flags can be hung from ceiling or balconies in vestibule.

The present design is a result of expressed opinions of different organizations and citizens of Albany, and deep study and interest on the part of the architect. Certain public funds already available will doubtless be used for this building.

Chicago.

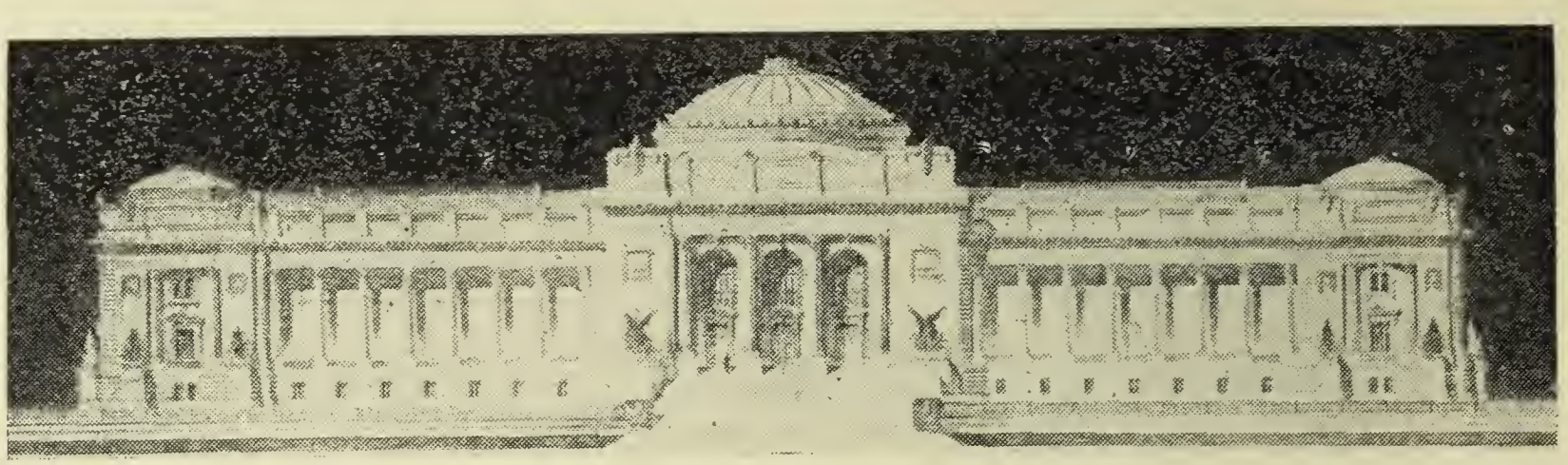
Chicago, Ill., also has several memorial schemes under way, the most pretentious by far being that for a a memorial auditorium and exhibition hall costing some $10,000,000. The plan of this gigantic structure, a front view of which is shown in the accompanying cut, contemplates a great oval amphitheatre for athletic and other events accommodating 75,000 people. There will be also an uncovered auditorium accommodating 25,000 people, with almost 1,000,000 square feet available for exhibition and storage purposes. On each side of the



structure there will be an arch approached by colonnades and surmounted by sculptural features commemorative of the activity of American agricultural producers in steering our country and our allies through what was probably the greatest economic crisis in the world's history.

Briefly, it is proposed to modernize the facilities of the Roman Coliseum in a memorial building which will provide ample space for individual memorial tablets, columns and special memorial halls dedicated to armies, regiments and to great battles. The proposed memorial building will be the headquarters of the Chamber of Agriculture and will include facilities for museums, art galleries and permanent agricultural exhibits.

What Chicago will do with this project remains to be seen, but the greatness of its conception should serve as a stimulus to other communities that yet lack the courage to think of their proposed memorials in terms of wide civic usefulness.



Grand Rapids, Mich.

One of the designs which Grand Rapids, Mich., has been considering for a War Memorial is reproduced herewith. It calls for a building 352 feet in length, shaped like the letter E, in order to carry out the suggested plan for a composite memorial building embodying an auditorium, a museum and an art school, as well as headquarters for the Grand Army of the Republic, Daughters of the Revolution and other patriotic civic organizations.

The structure is so designed that it may be built by sections, new wings added to it from time to time as occasion demands. The plan is interesting, inasmuch as it is indicative of the foresight of some of the communities that are considering the erection of large buildings as war memorials.

Lowell, Mass.

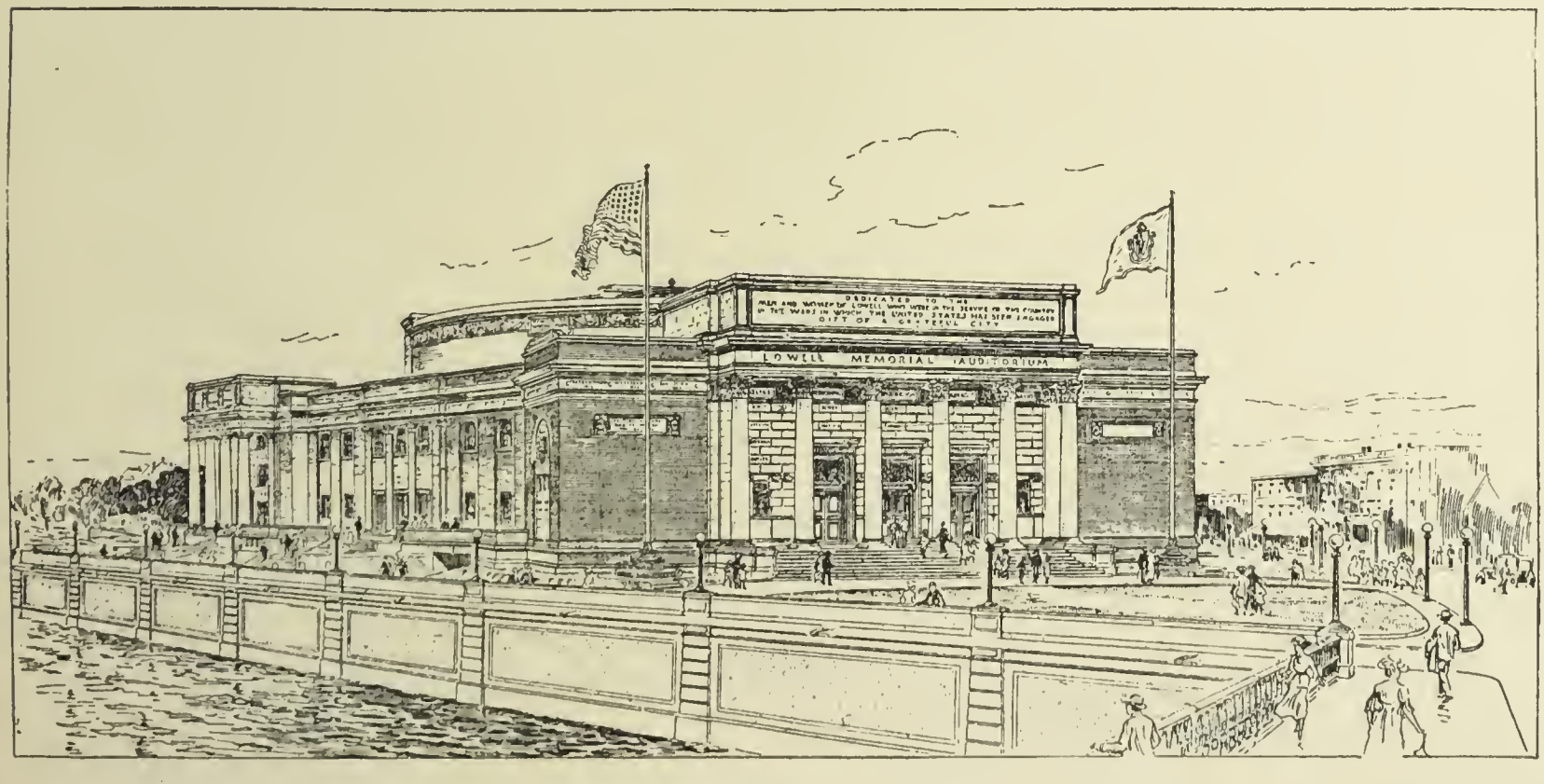
Plans have been completed for the erection at Lowell, Mass., of a Memorial Auditorium to cost $1,000,000. The building is to be erected on a three-sided

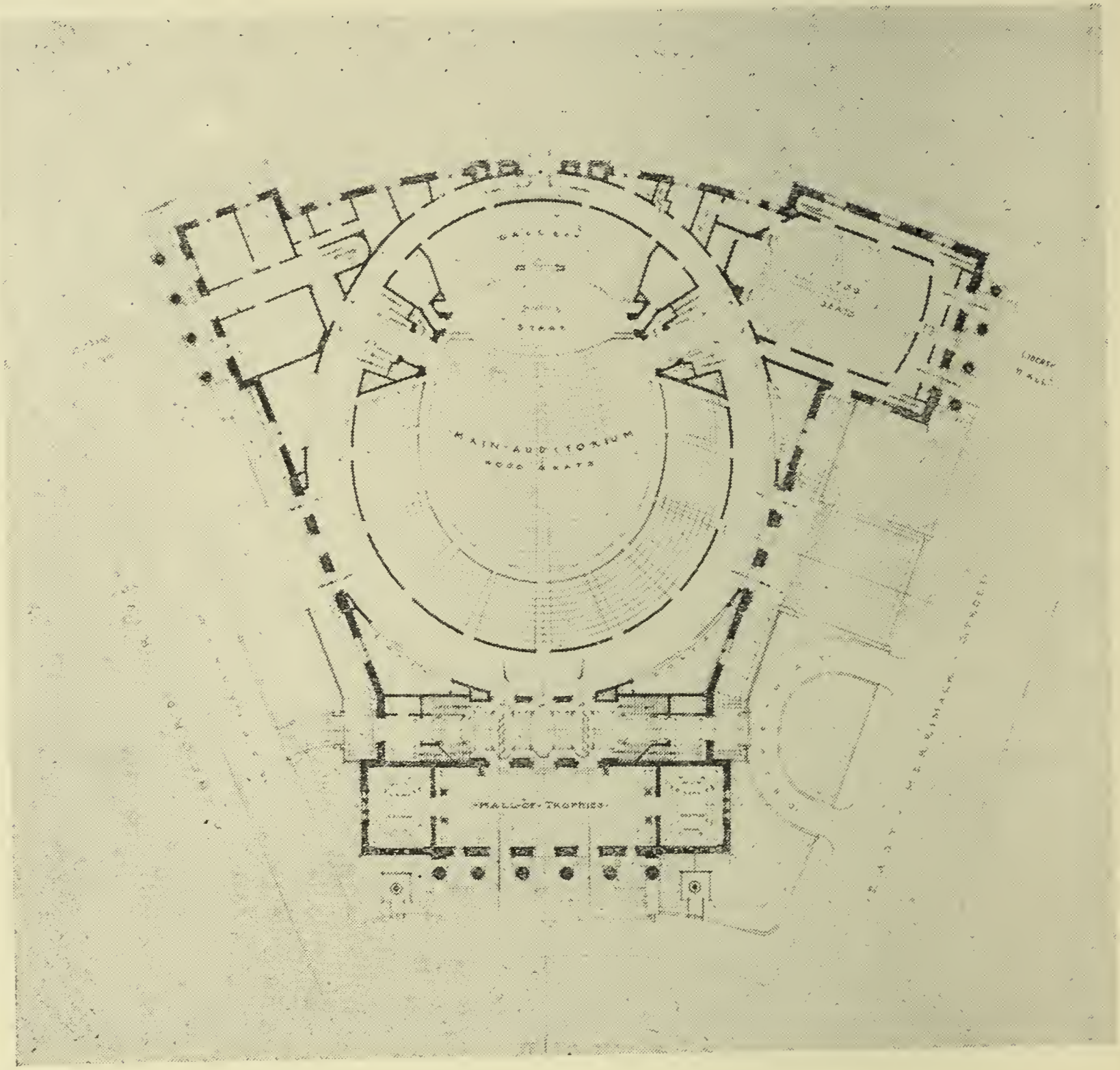
piece of land adjacent to the river, with a balustrade and walk overlooking the water.

The accompanying drawing, prepared under the direction of Blackall, Whitemore & Clapp, architects, gives us a good idea of the general appearance of the proposed building. The front elevation is a structure almost apart from the group, although those who enter the auditorium proper will have to pass through it. This part of the building will contain the hall of records and the hall of trophies.

At the other extreme of the building, in the wing facing the river, will be rooms for the use of patriotic societies and for organizations of war veterans. In the adjacent wing will be a "Liberty Hall," a small auditorium with a seating capacity of 50 and a stage and balcony, where concerts, lectures, meetings and small dances can be held.

The main auditorium is to be the heart of the whole





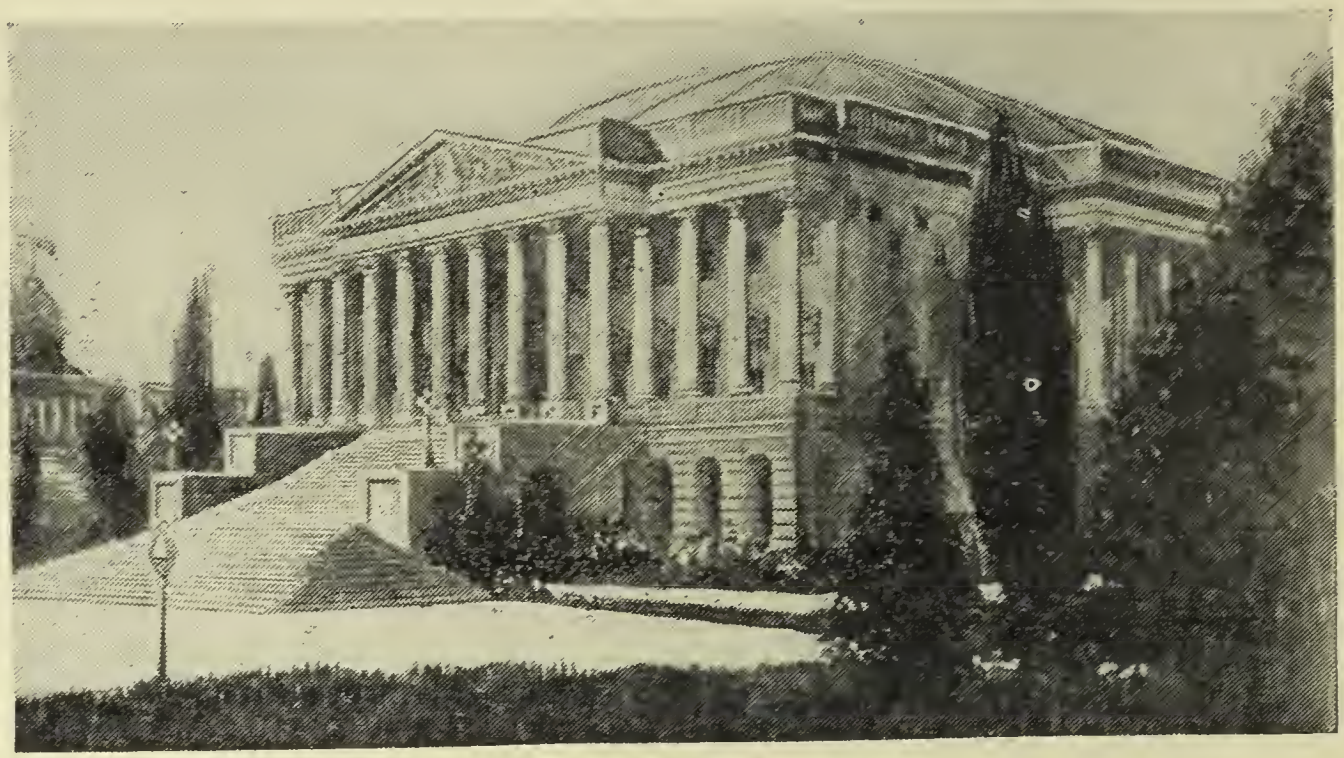
Floor plan, Lowell Memorial Building, showing the design drawn especially to conform to the irregular plot of ground selected for the location. It is said that this building may well increase Lowell's civic pride since it will not only be a beautiful architectural monument but will stand on ground hitherto the site of a number of small shabby buildings.

structure. It will be oval in shape and is to have a seating capacity of 4,000, with a large gallery and fully equipped stage. The main floor of the auditorium in the central portion will be flat, so it may be used for exhibitions, dances, suppers and banquets. The stage floor is to be put on hydraulic plungers, so that it can be lowered to the street level and used as a sort of elevator for bringing heavy automobiles, scenery, etc., into the auditorium for industrial exhibitions, automobile shows, theatrical performances and other events.

The arrangement permits of the stage being used as a reviewing stand, troops entering at the rear doorway, marching across the parquet in front of the platform from left to right and out to the rear again, so that any number of troops could be reviewed here. The stage has curtains by which a portion of it can be shut off so as to give a small stage, or a large stage, or by taking away the curtains entirely the seats at the back can be thrown in as a part of the auditorium.

Provision will be made for the installation of an organ, and ample space has been provided for waiting, dressing and check rooms. In the basement will be a kitchen, with cooking, cooling and other necessary equipment for the serving of large banquets.

"Nothing will be left undone," according to John H. Harrington, chairman of the auditorium commission. "We have said that we will put up a building of which Lowell people would be proud. And we shall do it."



The Alabama State Memorial Building to be erected at Montgomery. The funds for this building are being raised by counties.

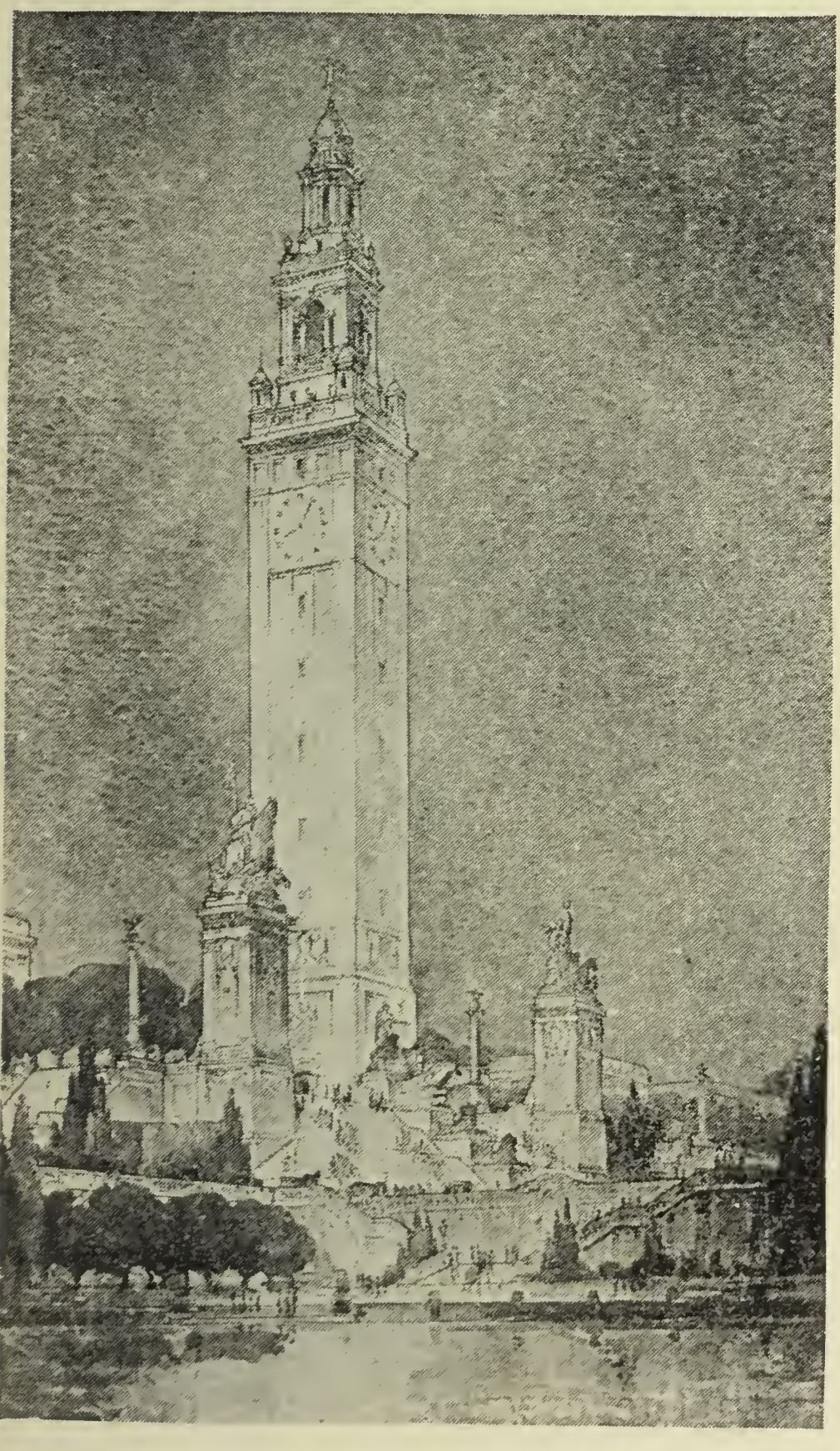
Montgomery, Ala.

The State of Alabama has decided that its memorial shall take the form of a beautiful and stately building erected at Montgomery in honor of the valor and devotion of the Alabamians in the World War and raised through the generous gifts of those moved by pride and affection for their sons and brothers who offered their all for the glory of their State.

The building, a photograph of which is here reproduced, is to be erected on Capitol Hill and will serve as a repository for war trophies and relics. The plan of the building calls for a square structure of Alabama marble, with a façade of some sixteen Corinthian columns, surmounted by an entablature and pediment with tympanum symbolic of Alabama's part in the war.

Minnesota State Memorial.

The Minnesota State Memorial Commission has suggested the creation of a beautiful mall on the campus of the State University, with a magnificent memorial auditorium at the northern extremity and a stately campanile overlooking the Mississippi at the southern end. An idea of the general architectural arrangement may be secured from the accompanying sketch.



The auditorium is to seat between six and eight thousand and have also several smaller halls and rooms for exhibitions of relics, documents, etc., and for the headquarters of different patriotic organizations.

The rotunda will have space for bronze tablets, upon which will be inscribed the names of the men and women who served in the war. The memorial tower is to be 225 feet high and to contain a clock and chimes. Leading up to it from the river bank will be a series of terraces, with suitable monumental and sculptural decorations. Right and left of the tower on the hillside will be two small Greek open-air theatres, one suitable for lectures and concerts, and the other having a *skiné* or stage, where the students of the university will be able to revive the great classic dramas in an architecturally correct environment.

San Francisco's Plan for Completing Her Civic Center.

While many communities throughout the country are planning large memorial buildings along the lines of those that have just been described, there are some whose vision is, if anything, even more comprehensive and whose sense of civic pride and patriotism spurs them on to attempt something even bigger. Thus the idea for a group of memorial buildings centralized in what may be described as a civic center, has developed.

Seattle, Washington; Portland, Oregon; Newport News, Virginia, and some half-dozen other places have undertaken such pretentious war memorial schemes. The idea is by no means untried. San Francisco, for example, will virtually have completed her civic center, begun some six years ago and costing more than fourteen million dollars, with the erection of the new me-

morial building. It already includes a city hall, a library, headquarters for the state officials, and an auditorium seating more than 10,000 people.

Architecturally, this new Civic Center is regarded as an unqualified success and is a creation of which San Francisco may justly be proud. What it has already contributed to the civic welfare and economic prosperity of the city is beyond estimation.

Portland, Oregon.

Portland, Oregon, has under consideration what promises to be one of the most pretentious war memorial schemes of its kind in the country, according to an outline issued by the committee in charge of the project.

There is at present a series of parks extending across the city from the river to the hills. It is proposed to give these parks a monumental treatment. Through the center will extend a Victory Highway, flanked on either side by public buildings of various descriptions. This highway will, with the development of the plan, become the approach to a great victory shaft or other suitable feature so elevated on the hillside as to dominate the surrounding country. At the one end of the Mall a Memorial Park is to be located through which will run the Victory Highway leading out of the city to the State Capitol over a boulevard and thence to a site proposed for a memorial hospital.

At the other end of the Victory Mall, which is adjacent to the river, a new Central Union Station, commensurate with the size and importance of Portland, is

proposed, with a municipal dock and passenger landing adjoining the train yards. Between the Victory Mall and the station plaza a large gateway or memorial entrance, consisting of pylons, is planned. An art museum, a large auditorium, a number of school buildings, several churches, the post office and the custom house will be incorporated into the civil center scheme, if the planes are carried through.

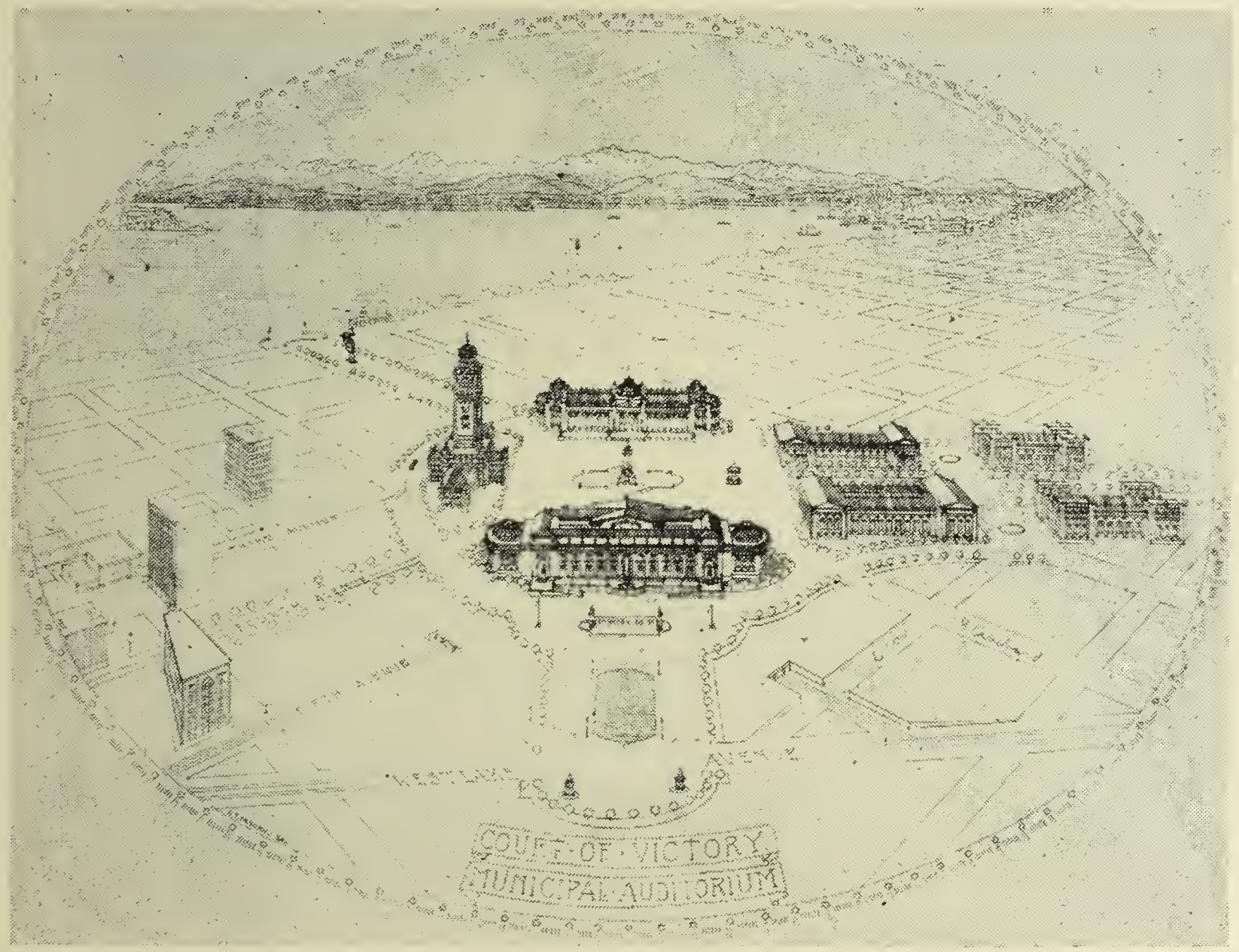
Seattle, Washington.

Like San Francisco, Newport News and a number of other progressive communities, Seattle has under way plans for the development of a civic center, incorporating a large memorial auditorium and other public buildings.

The scheme has been endorsed by practically every important civic and other organization in the city, and a campaign for funds launched which calls for the sum of $2,500,000 to be raised through shares of $1 each.

A committee of four from the Seattle chapter of the American Institute of Architects is working on the designs for the buildings. These will face a magnificent court, or "Victory Square," according to present plans, having at its center an appropriate sculptural monument. There will be a City Hall and a Fine Arts Building, besides several smaller buildings of a public or semi-public nature.

The most important community feature, however, will be a Memorial Auditorium. This will be a large rectangular structure, with a main hall in the center and a number of smaller halls and rooms for offices and



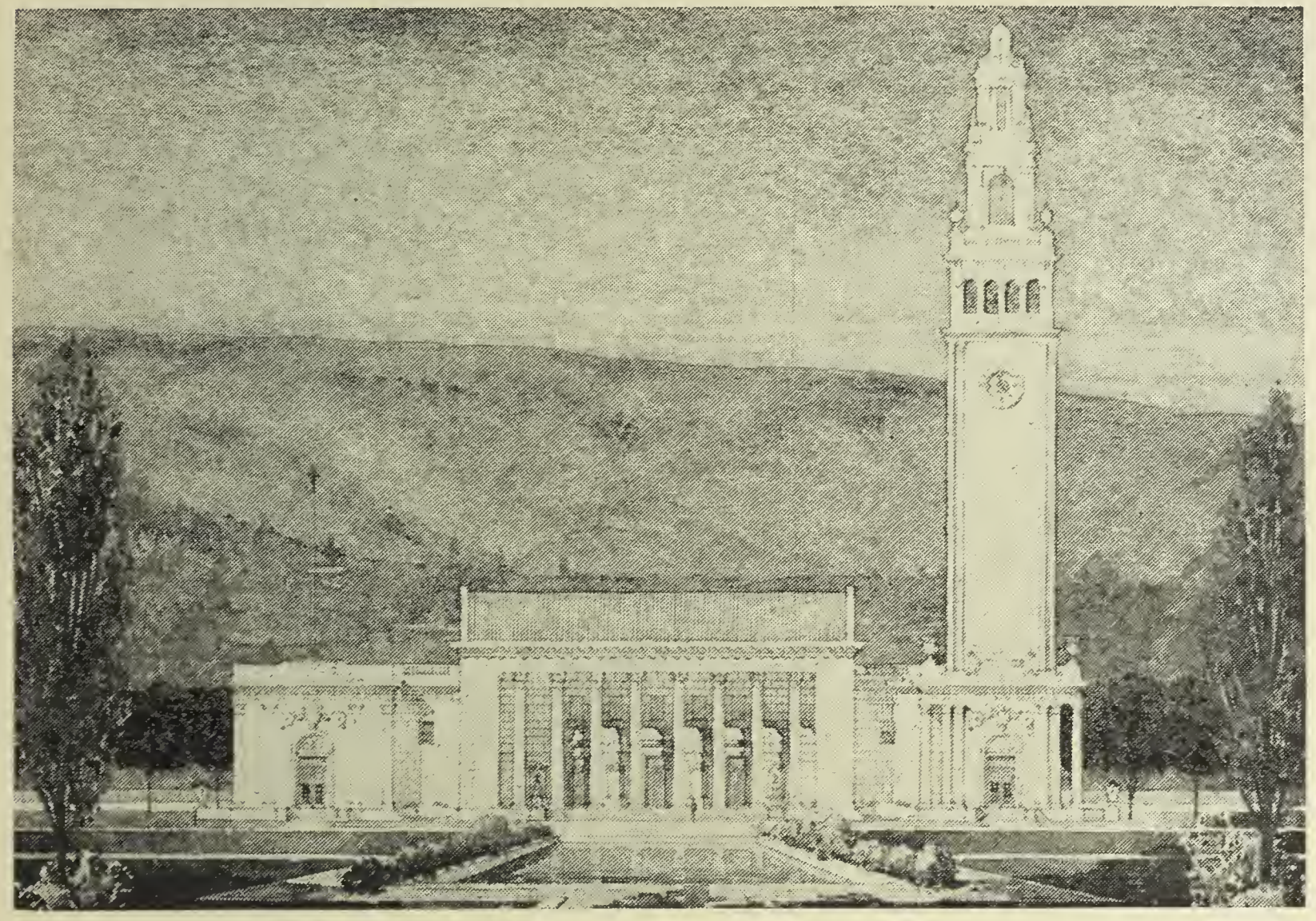
other purposes. As will be seen from the plan of the building here reproduced, one wing will be devoted to the fine arts, while in the other there will be a moderate-sized auditorium, arranged not unlike a theater. Between the main auditorium and this small theater there will be a stage, with scene loft and full equipment so arranged that it may be used by either as occasion may demand. This will be made possible by heavy asbestos drops and moveable proscenium arches, all of which may, at will, be moved entirely out of sight, the stage floor lowered and the two portions of the building thus thrown into one big auditorium for great mass meetings and other events requiring large floor space.

Amherst, Mass.

A number of our colleges, universities and larger schools throughout the country have decided upon memorial buildings to honor their students and alumni who fought or fell in the war.

The Alumni Association of the Agricultural College of Massachusetts, situated at Amherst, has undertaken an active campaign for the provision of a building which will incorporate, among other things, a large lounging and smoking room, a room for trophies, a college store, bowling alleys, alumni and meeting halls, ladies' rooms, a moderate-sized auditorium for theatricals and college dances, and many other features which will help to make the building not only the social and recreational center of the students of Massachusetts Agricultural College, but of the community as well.

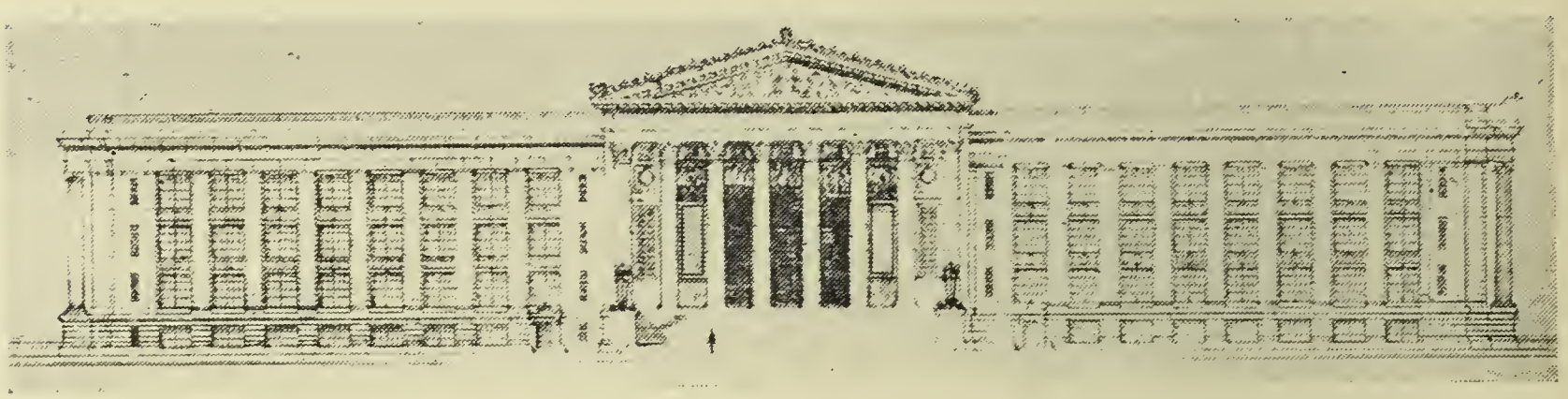
One of the most attractive features of the memorial building, as will be seen from the accompanying sketch, is a large open loggia that will overlook the Campus and Pond. This loggia will be on the same floor as the auditorium and may be used as an outdoor lounging place for those who attend dances and similar events in the building. Architecturally, the proposed auditorium will differ in design from any of the now existing college buildings, thus adding much, it is felt, to the general atmosphere and interest of the Campus.



Montclair, N. J.

The accompanying sketch by Laurence F. Peck, architect of the Memorial and Tower for Montclair, N. J., gives us a splendid idea of one of the schemes which that city is considering.

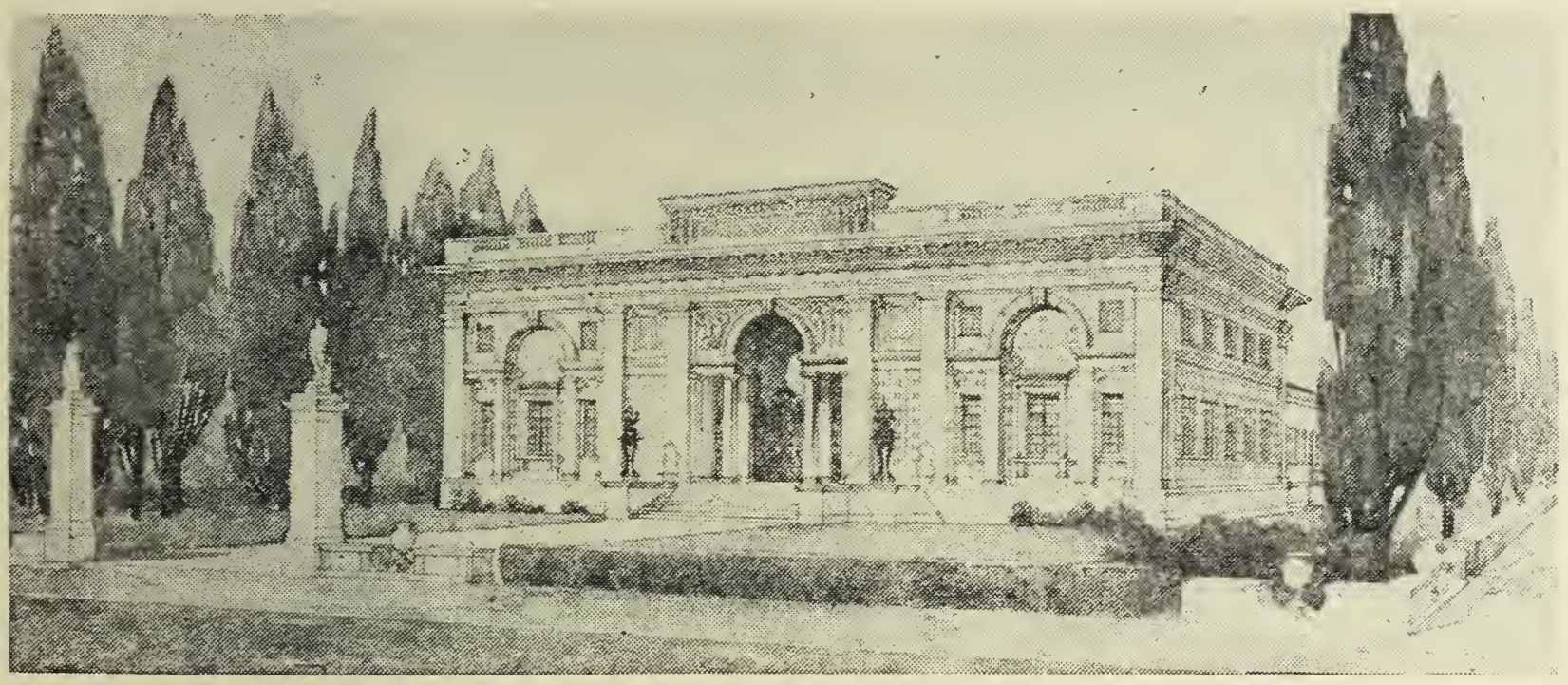
The design calls for a moderate-sized building of rare beauty and dignity and one which many of our smaller communities throughout the country will do well to emulate. An attractive feature is the basin of water in front of the auditorium, which helps to set off to good effect the eight Corinthian columns forming the façade of the building. The auditorium would be in a style in keeping with the stately simplicity of the exterior.



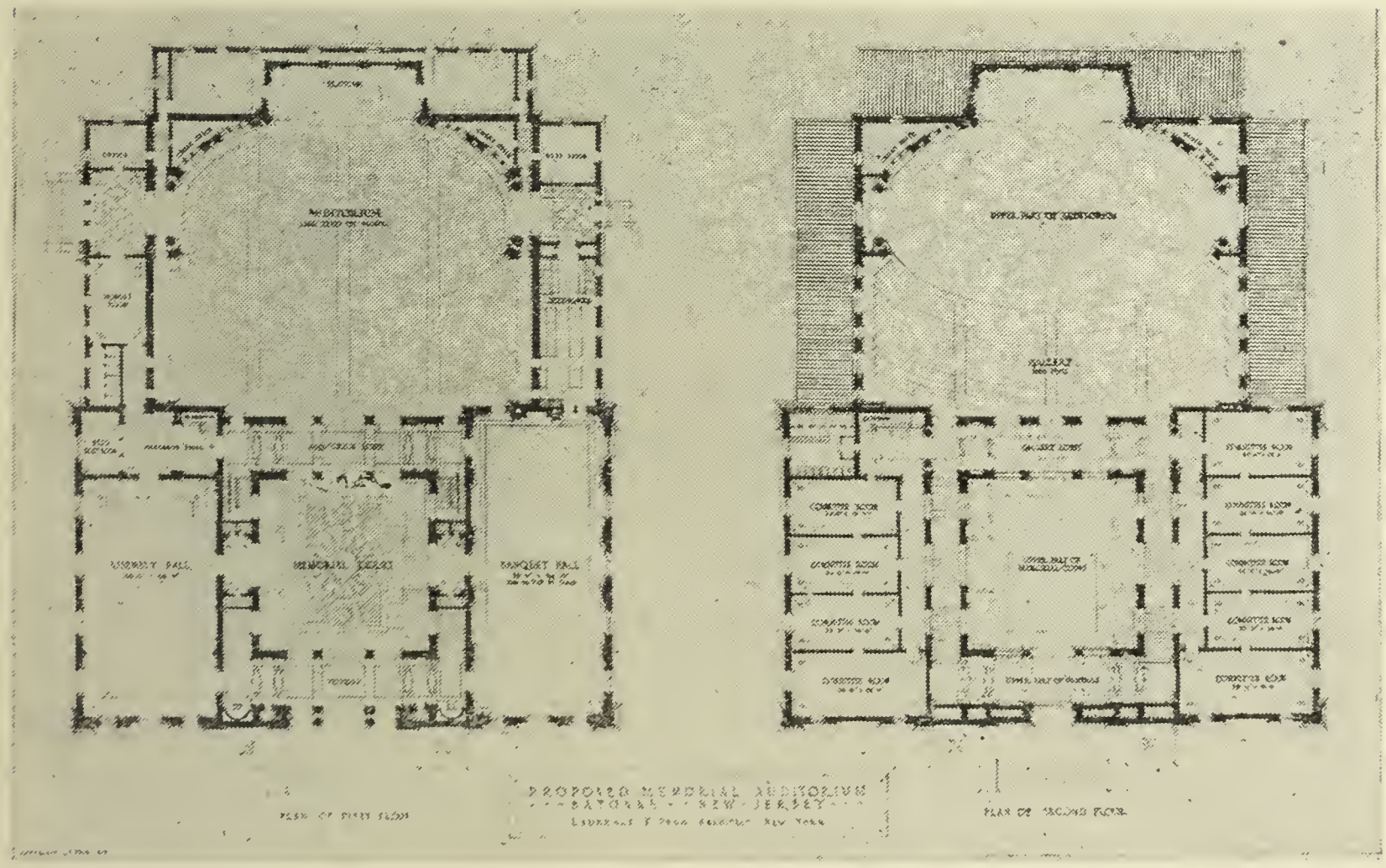
Newark, N. J.

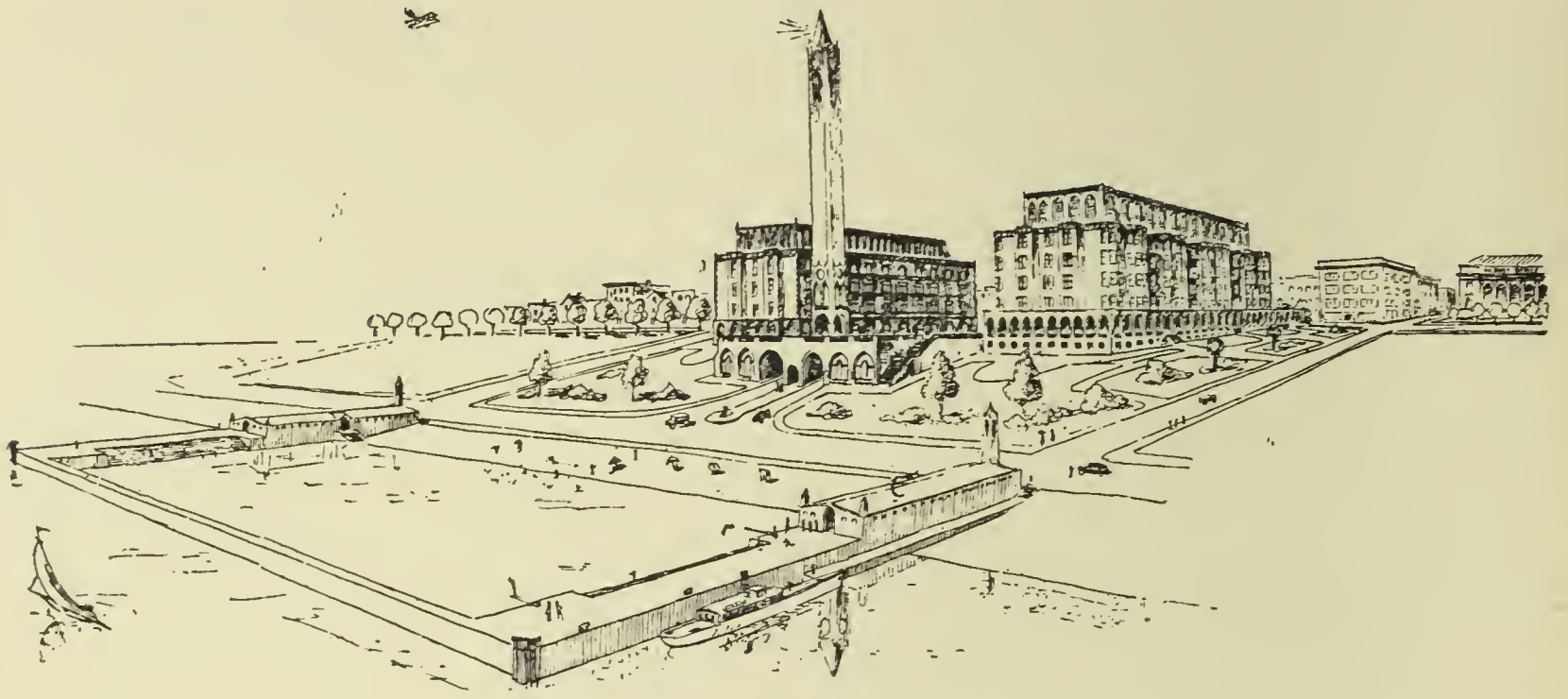
Newark, N. J., has several plans under way for the erection of war memorials. A drawing that has been prepared by John H. and Wilson C. Ely, architects, shows a building which would face Lincoln Park, three stories high in the front and four in the rear. In the center of the structure will be a memorial hall designed to honor Newark's soldiers and sailors and in which war trophies and flags may be placed. On the north side of the first floor it is planned to have a museum and offices for the use of the Board of Education, while the upper floors will provide quarters for the Fawcett School of Industrial Arts, whose work includes re-education activities for disabled service men.

The south side of the building is to be devoted to an auditorium, with a seating capacity of 3,500 and a stage of ample proportions. Provision will also be made for an organ, which some of the local musical organizations have suggested as their contribution to the scheme, thus making the memorial building the musical center of Newark.



Building designed for Montclair, N. J.,
by Laurence F. Peck.
Copyright Laurence F. Peck.





A civic center memorial plan, drawn and submitted to the municipal authorities of Newport News, Va., by Robert C. Lafferty. The plan includes municipal and civic buildings and a campanile with clock and chimes.

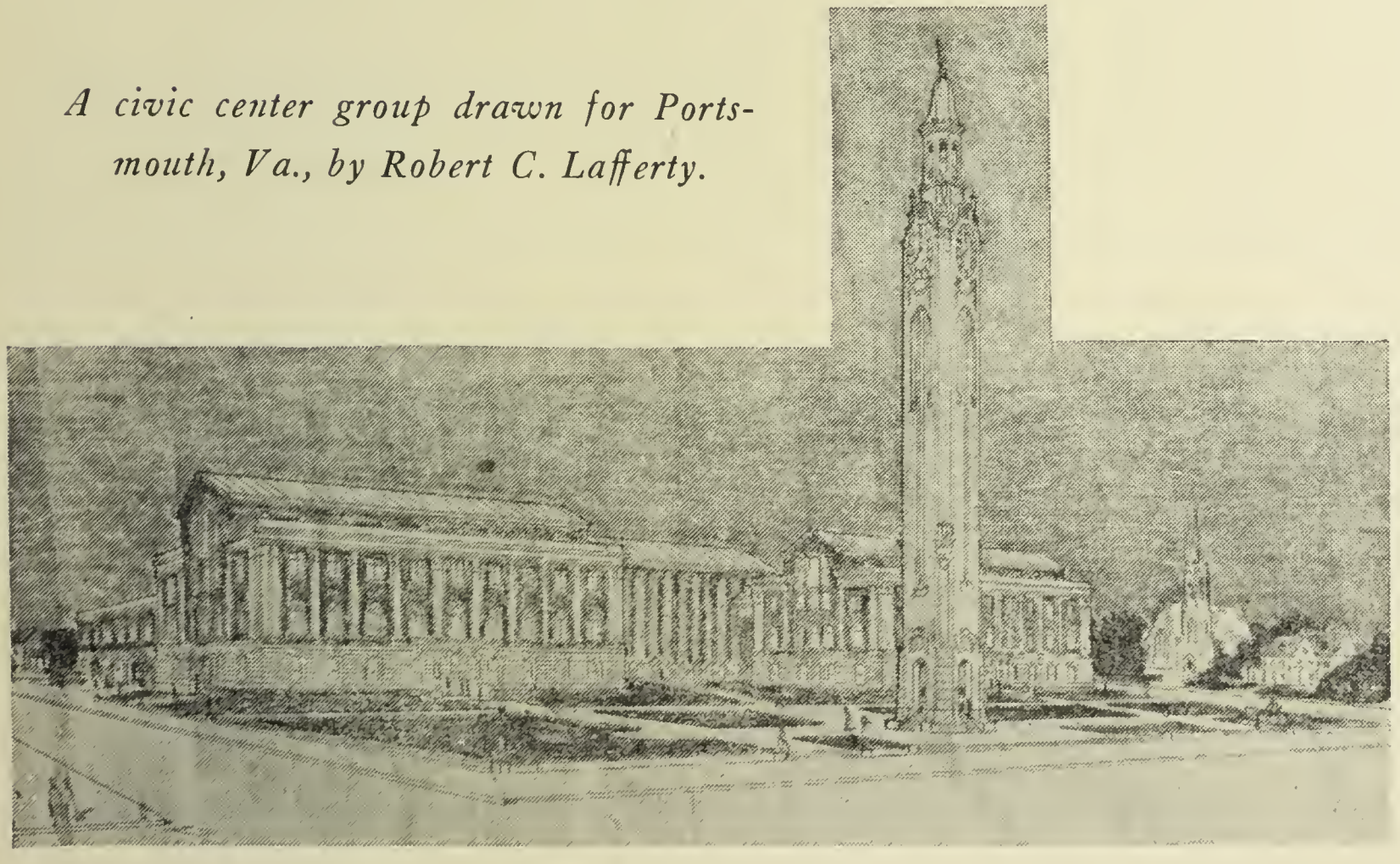
Conclusion.

In the foregoing pages only a few of the war memorial schemes that are being considered in different parts of the country have been touched upon. Some of these will doubtless be modified or embellished to conform with the fruits of more mature deliberation; some may never be realized. Yet all will be of interest to building committees as serving to show how prominent architects are working out the details of the memorial building problem. But there is probably not a community in the country where some sort of a memorial plan is not crystallizing, and when public sentiment stirs and takes shape, difficulties quickly vanish, and what at first seemed intangible becomes a reality.

"America has done very great and wonderful things in the last few years. Let these memorials bring to you visions of youth ready to give their lives to save civilization to mankind. May we apply ourselves to the maintenance of national justice in every sense.

"Newton D. Baker,
"Secretary of War."

A civic center group drawn for Portsmouth, Va., by Robert C. Lafferty.



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Community Buildings as War Memorials

The School and The Memorial Community House

Bulletin
Number
Eleven

Bureau of
Memorial Buildings
War Camp Community
Service

Community Buildings as War Memorials

A series of bulletins published by the Bureau of Memorial Buildings of War Camp Community Service, 1 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Number 11 1920

The School and the Memorial Community House

ANNOUNCEMENT

The National Committee on Memorial Buildings, established to assist in the promotion and guidance of the nation-wide movement to erect Community Buildings as war memorials, has merged its activities with those of War Camp Community Service. This Committee, composed of one hundred representative men and women from all parts of the country, has become the Advisory Committee on Memorial Buildings of War Community Service.

The Bureau of Memorial Buildings is designed to serve as a clearing-house of information and service in regard to planning, erecting and administering community houses, auditoriums, recreation centers and other "living" memorials. The Bureau does not undertake to erect or finance memorials anywhere; but, by means of bulletins, exhibits, speakers and personal advisory service, it is ready to aid state and municipal memorial committees.

The Bureau, through its Advisory Committee and through co-operation with national community service bodies, art and architectural associations, etc., has brought together a large amount of expert opinion and knowledge concerning community buildings. This material is being published in the series of Bulletins entitled "Community Buildings as War Memorials." A list of these publications appears on the back cover.

High School, Durango, Colorado.

The School and the Memorial Community House

THE community house is being universally endorsed as a fitting memorial. One easily recognizes its ascendency over other forms of memorial in its strong appeal as a commemorative expression of the democratic ideal for which American soldiers and sailors gave their lives. It is the center of communal activity, the home of democracy.

The chief purpose of such a memorial is to meet the social, civic, recreational, cultural needs of the community. For the community center movement aims to promote the activities that men, women and children may wish to participate in during their spare time. With good will, intelligent sympathy and help, and the wholesome spirit as of a great united family, as the by-products of such an enterprise, is not the memorial community center movement worth encouraging as an American institution?

There may remain many community needs, other than the civic, social, recreational and cultural, however, that urgently require fulfilment and then the consideration of economy and expediency must

determine the character of the memorial. A very prevalent need at the present day is that for greater educational facilities.

Many communities are facing two problems—the provision for extended school activities or the erection of new school buildings and the construction of a memorial community house. The motive of economy complicates the matter. The solution, for many cities, is in combining the two. It is possible to so devise the school building and the community house that the one structure can suffice both as the center for education and for recreation—this is combination; or the uses of each may be conserved by constructing both a school building and a community house, making the community house the annex of the school, each utilizing the facilities of the other for education or recreation—this is cooperation. Technically, then, it is the question of combination or cooperation.

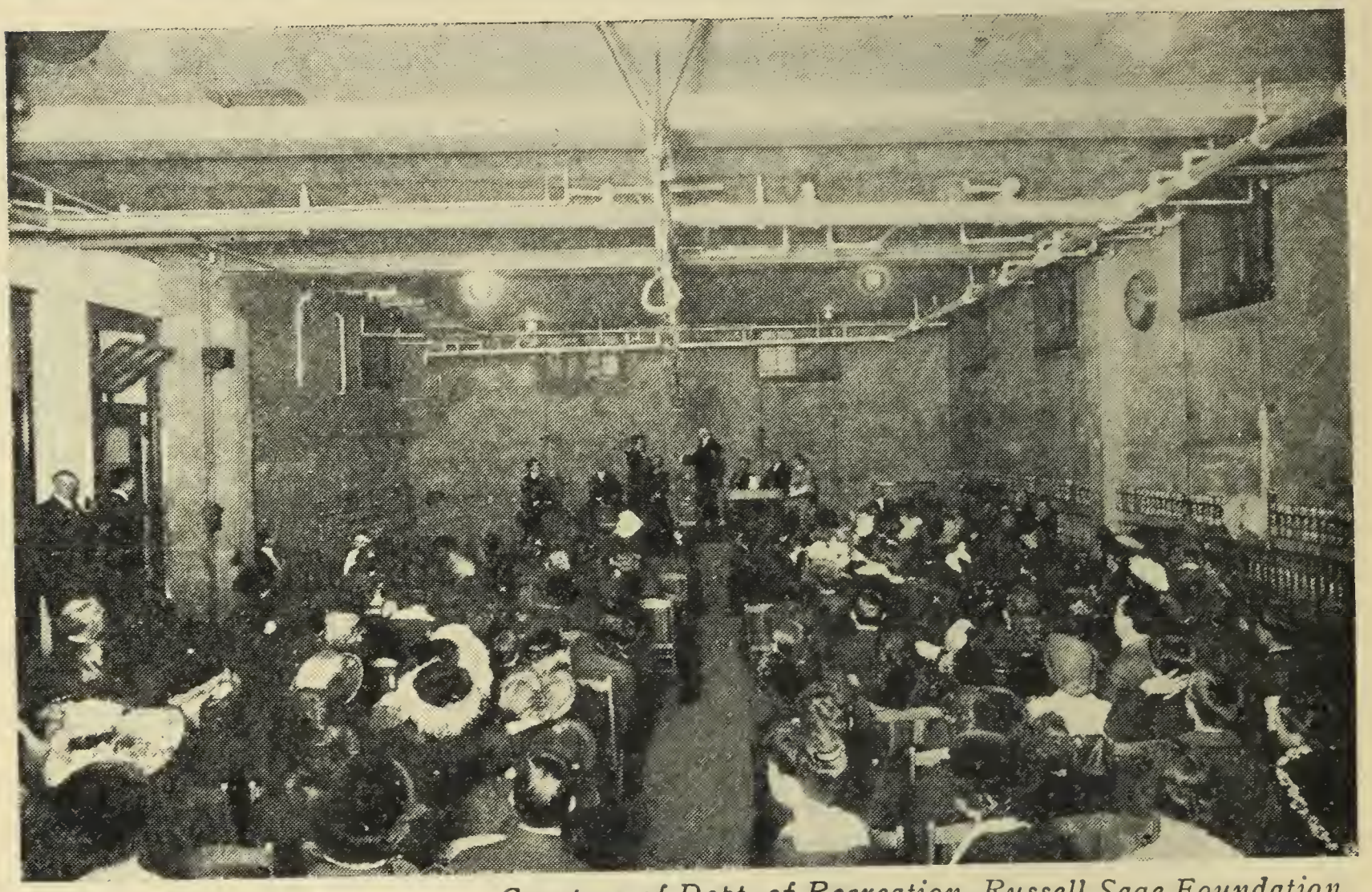
It is our purpose, not only to present the practicability of the schoolhouse as a community center and to consider the adaptability of the community center for educational purposes, but to suggest how the characteristics of a memorial may be preserved in order to establish its commemorative purpose.

Combination

To many of us, the school building as a place for recreation presents little attraction in spite of the reasonableness of the plan, for our approval of the idea is modified by our recollection of a depressing environment where we reluctantly met the opportunity of acquiring an education. This sentiment toward the school community center undergoes a change, however, when we learn of the strides in recent years in making both the process and the environment of education attractive. A conservative estimate sets the number of schoolhouses used as social centers at 876 in almost 150 cities. School buildings everywhere are now being made adaptable to educational and recreational requirements, and it is indeed interesting to note the practical means that have been devised to provide for both adults and children.

For example, Milwaukee is one city among others that has remodelled its school buildings to suit social center requirements. Basements have been converted into centers of recreation. Pool tables and bowling alleys have been installed, movable chairs and desks have been placed in assembly halls which may be used for games or for dramatics. These schools are brilliantly lighted with electricity, and electric signs in front of the buildings advertise their use at night for recreational activities.

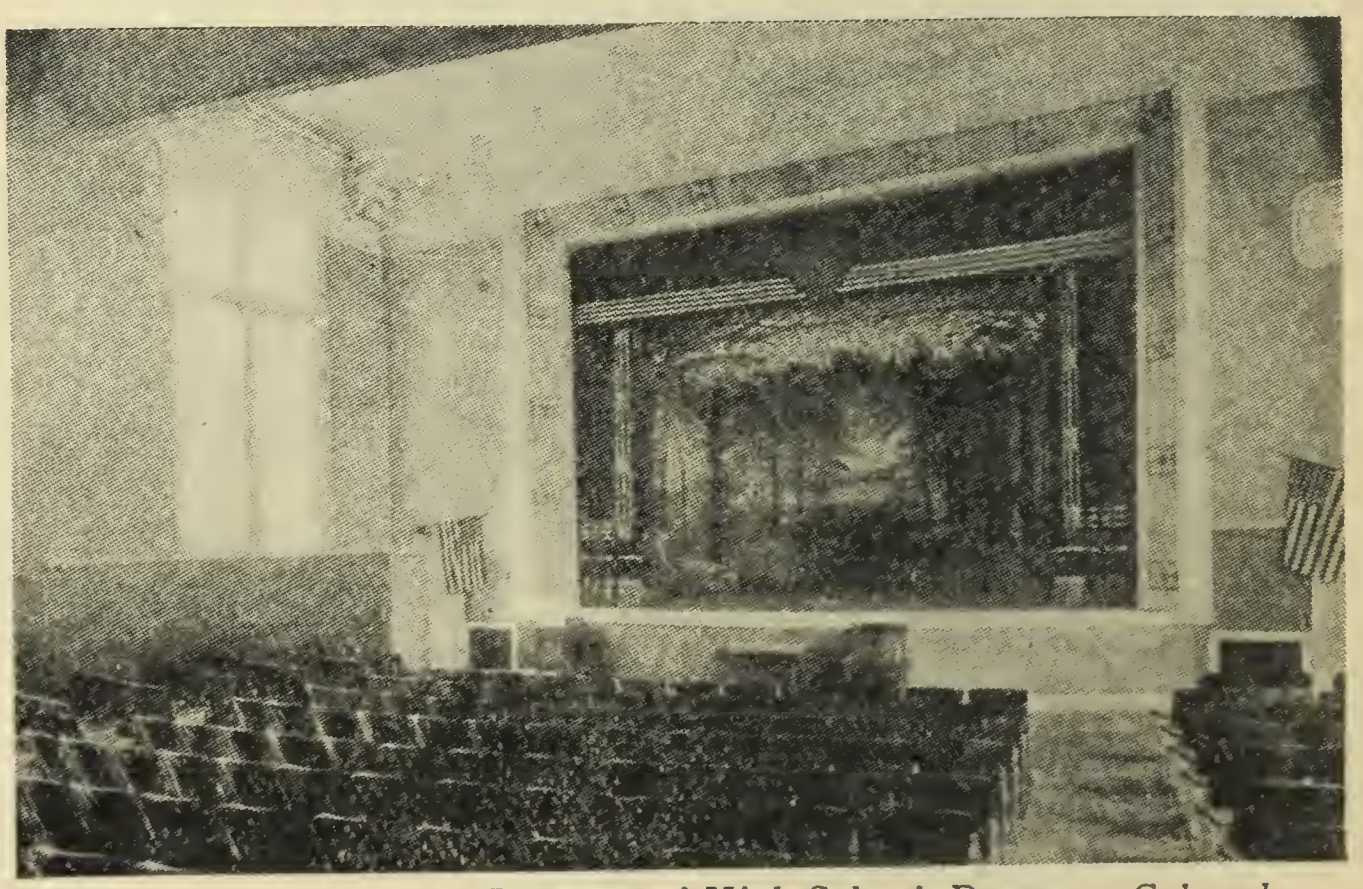
The choice between combination and cooperation depends largely on the degree of economy necessary. The combination of the school and community house in one structure is advocated primarily where limited funds are available. In those communities where the need for the school is paramount, the foreseeing architect does not plan merely a day school with such additional features that may be required for social purposes, but plans a structure and equipment that may be used both by the day school and the community house. Thus does he effect an economy of use in a building which may be used for every hour of the day and evening every day of the week, instead of only six or seven hours a day five days a week. In the plan of combination the school itself is the primary consideration and the structure is not a memorial building used as a school, but a memorial



Courtesy of Dept. of Recreation, Russell Sage Foundation.

With apparatus out of the way on pulleys, and folding platform and folding chairs utilized for this neighborhood gathering, the school gymnasium is transformed into an auditorium on short notice.

The auditorium serves more frequently as a theatre for the community than as an assembly room for the school.



Courtesy of High School, Durango, Colorado.

school building containing such features as make it suitable for a community center.

The assembly hall, for example, may serve as a gymnasium, as an auditorium for the school, as a room for community dances, or as a dining-room for banquets; the stage may be utilized during the day for kindergarten classes. This is made practicable through the use of movable desks and chairs which may be stacked against the wall when not in use. Some gymnasium apparatus of the type that is fastened to the wall and to the ceiling, does not render the room unfit for other purposes for it can be so adjusted as to be put out of the way when the room becomes the auditorium. The school domestic science facilities may serve as a community kitchen in the preparation of banquets or for cooking classes formed among the women.

For easy accessibility, the auditorium in many recent school buildings is placed in the lower part of the building. It is situated in a part of the building where it may be entered without passage being made near the class-rooms. Such a room, particularly when used also as a gymnasium, is so placed with relation to other rooms that the progress of school work may not be hindered by sounds emanating from it. Unless the rooms are made sound-proof, this will be found a serious handicap both to the day school, and to the social center.

Sometimes preference has been shown for rooms with movable partitions which may be rolled back to form an assembly room or auditorium, or may be thrown together to form class-rooms or club rooms. There is a marked tendency nowadays to furnish the entire building (as in Washington Irving High School in New York) with movable chairs and tables. This is essential in constructing a school and community house on the combination plan because of its flexible adaptation to any program. In Rochester, New York, the desk and chair form one article of furniture, rubber tips on the front legs, and metal slides on the rear ones, enabling one to move the chair easily and quietly. These have several advantages to the day school over the stationary desks and chairs. The movable chairs may be so arranged as to form groups for certain occasions in class

Courtesy of Dept. of Recreation, Russell Sage Foundation.

A girls' club transacts business at a meeting in a school room where the movable desk and chair is used.

The most popular type of movable desk and chair. This has proved to be as comfortable for adults as for children.

Courtesy of Dept. of Recreation, Russell Sage Foundation.

work; or in a circle, which is advantageous in various modes of class instruction. They may be turned so that pupils can get the light in any direction or may be stacked, so as to give space for different types of work or exercises. Not only must we have the movable chair, however, but the adjustable chair by means of which a chair may be adapted to the use of adults as well as children.

A school equipped both for school and community house purposes contains in addition to the class-rooms and auditorium, game rooms, gymnasium, swimming pool or showers, a domestic science room, a teacher's rest room which in the evening becomes a convenient reception room for social functions, a manual training room or workshop for boys, laboratory, sewing room and a library. Like the Washington Irving High School there are some schools which even add a roof playground to complete this outfit.

It may naturally be questioned whether or not the use of the school building as a community center will interfere with the progress of school activities. Obviously, if the supplemental rooms, such as the auditorium or gymnasium, are freely offered to the public during school hours, their use and the necessary passing to and fro of visitors through corridors will disturb the classes during recitation hours. Therefore, in the plan of combination it is suggested that in most instances the school building function as a community center only after the close of the school day and in the evening. An exception may be made, however, in cases where entrance may be made by separate door and corridor to these rooms. There is little objection, then, to the use of such rooms by the public while school is in session, provided, of course, the privilege of using these rooms is not abused.

The community center and the day school have a joint responsibility in promoting general community enterprises. Since recreation furnishes the most direct means of promoting community consciousness and friendliness, the idea of combination offers some incontrovertible arguments in favor of the schoolhouse as a memorial community center. For then the school becomes the neighborhood point of concentration, attracting adults regularly and promotes the social, educational and recreational activities both among children and adults

Courtesy of Dept. of Recreation, Russell Sage Foundation.

The transformation of a schoolroom into a community library.

A checkers tournament in progress in a schoolroom. Folding chairs and tables may be grouped for other games.

Courtesy of Dept. of Recreation, Russell Sage Foundation.

which weld the community together. It fosters democratic attitudes through social contact, preserves the principles of which the school is the commemorative symbol and links the school and the home, a connection which is too often manifestly lacking.

One of the obligations which the school serving as a community center owes to the community itself and to the pupils is in building up a connection, an active cooperation, between the health, civic and social agencies of the town and the school. It should secure for its pupils the use of such privileges as these agencies may open to the public, and, reciprocally, should give the use of the building and its facilities to those agencies and organizations which may wish to utilize them.

That such utilization of school buildings as neighborhood recreation centers can be a step in establishing an indispensable bond between the school and the community was shown during the war. For then the school building — its auditorium, gymnasium, domestic science equipment and other facilities — solved an economic problem in providing equipment that would otherwise have been too expensive to obtain for groups formed among adults in the school section. The use of the school building as a community center enabled War Camp Community Service to meet the expediency arising in war-industries cities for developing successful communal activities for the service of war workers. For example, in Mobile, Alabama, the schools became the radiating centers for community improvements and community activities. Several school neighborhoods adopted the "get together" habit as a means of working out practical problems of civic improvement. In most of these school centers, members of the neighborhood furnished programs of entertainment which included music, moving pictures, addresses, exhibitions of dancing, debates, community singing, dramatics, and open meetings for discussion by citizens.

There is further ample evidence of this tendency toward the combined school building and community house in the numerous examples of combination and cooperation seen in various communities. Their success is not hypothetical for many present the demonstration of at least a year's successful operation as a basis for approval and

They all met in the schoolroom for a community sing.

The Community Orchestra finds the schoolroom environment no bar to successful practice.

advocacy of the plan. The Dyer School of Cincinnati, Ohio, is a notable example of what may be done in making the school even in its unadorned and unattractive severity the neighborhood social center. Here clubs of various kinds are flourishing; the school has become a center for general neighborhood enterprises and has devloped good fellowship and a feeling of unity among the residents of that section.

With the community house in mind, the State of Delaware is constructing its school buildings to provide for community activities. All the one, two, three and four-room rural schools for colored children are being arranged so that two rooms can be thrown together, the seats made removable and provision made for the use of the rooms for social gatherings, moving-picture shows, the serving of refreshments and other accommodations. The schools built for the white children usually provide in addition an auditorium, a community library and a gymnasium.

The Rural Community's Schoolhouse

There has been much writing and thought expended for the past ten years on the subject of rural communities. Life in the country, it is claimed, is becoming less attractive through loss of many able and enterprising leaders. It has been pointed out that the economic and educational advantages, and especially those for amusement, which are so abundantly provided in the city, are gradually draining the countryside of its most promising members. The universal query, then, is how to provide sufficient attraction in these three fields, the economic, educational and recreational, to bring to the farmer and his family opportunities for such a well-rounded existence that the city will cease to be a gem of enticement dangled before the eyes of unsatisfied youth.

To a most encouraging extent, the answer has been found in many rural districts and villages in the use of the schoolhouse as a community center. In general, wherever active participation in recreation in their schoolhouse has been shared by the community, a resultant cooperation in community affairs (sometimes even to the extent of the building of better roads), a growing personal interest

Both the school and the community made use of the domestic science room, either for class instruction in cooking or for the preparation of public dinners.

of the members in the region, a lessened feeling of isolation and a united community have been achieved.

With the aid of leadership and a broad program, the school-community center runs small chance of failure. It is usually the one available place for meetings and it is usually free from sectarian and political controversy. The young people meet here for parties and dances; the older people attend lectures, concerts and entertainments in the auditorium, and make profitable use of those facilities for scientific study of agriculture and home economics which many schools in agricultural regions provide.

Although the little one-room schoolhouse has served as a meeting place, these small buildings which dot the countryside are not to be compared for effectiveness with the consolidated school of the country which is attended by pupils within a radius of ten or twelve miles. Many of these consolidated schools are imposing buildings as well

equipped for scientific study and for recreation as city high schools. The playground or athletic field which is part of the school recreational equipment is a rival attraction to city amusements and boys and girls find an added incentive to attend the athletic meets, in the joy of being participants instead of spectators. There is no doubt that the country school can and should play the great part in everyday life of purveying amusement and entertainment to the populace. Advocacy is based upon very practical illustration of its suitableness, for the community school is an accomplished fact and is becoming a rural fixture.

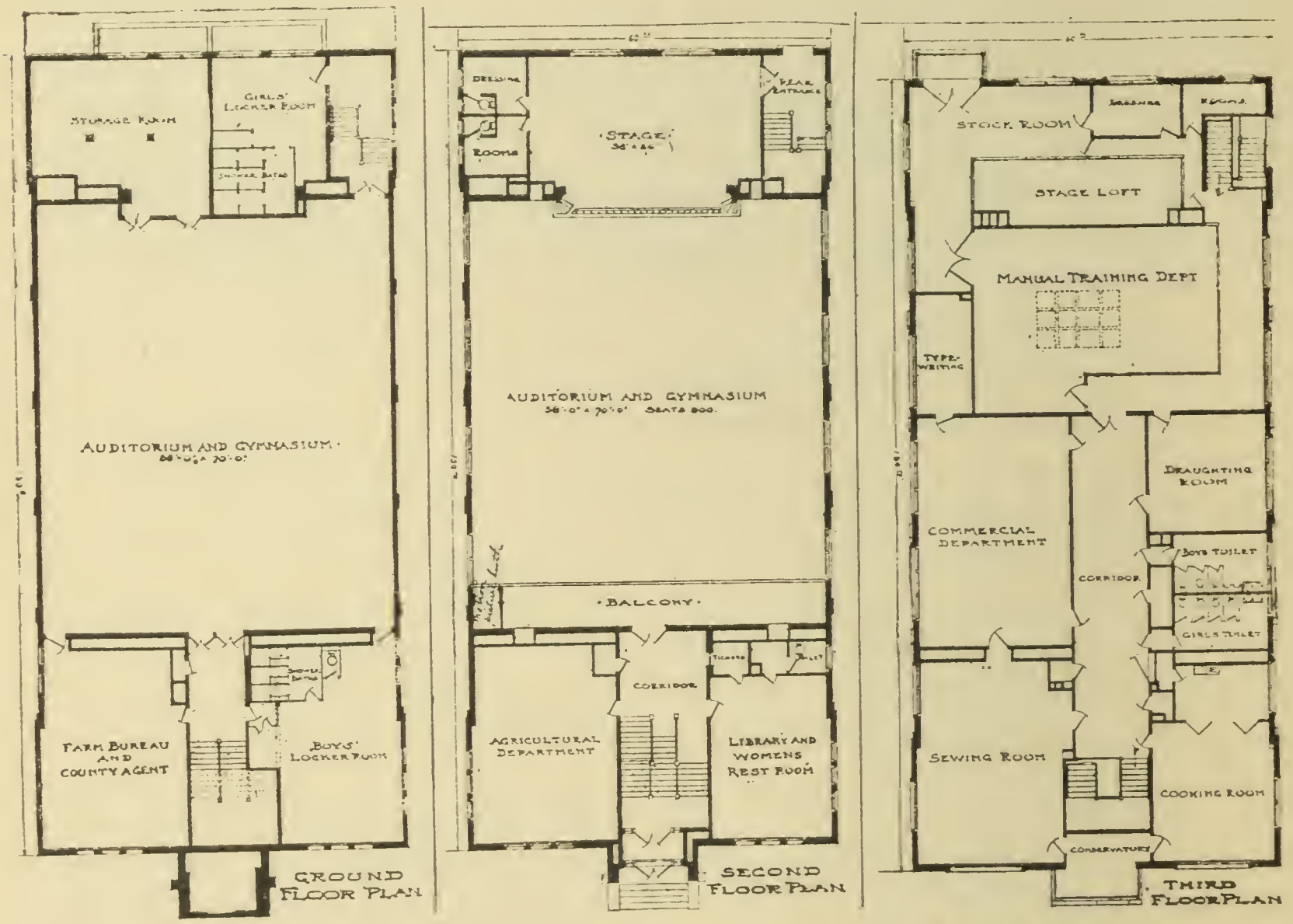
A centralized or consolidated school in Indiana may suggest possibilities to other regions. It was built in a section that formerly comprised four districts having numerous one-room schoolhouses. The constructing of the building itself proved the first element of interest to unite the community, and on the day of its dedication three hundred people attended the exercises and, incidentally, enjoyed the dinner provided by the women in the school vicinity. Pleasant and profitable evenings were spent at the school during the year. Four hundred persons were present at the first entertainment given by the pupils in the large auditorium. The domestic science room made an excellently well-equipped kitchen, in which the cooking class prepared and served the refreshments. Programs of entertainment were given from time to time, and lecturers from the state agricultural college proved themselves benefactors to the large community in giving lectures and demonstrations in agriculture and on other subjects of rural interest. Musicians and prominent speakers provided further attraction in this community school. It was said of the school: "This consolidated school, had it done nothing more than supply a social center for its community, has well been worth all it cost."

Another most interesting example of how a school building may preserve intact the united loyalty of the inhabitants of the district and may serve the country so well that the young people are not tempted elsewhere by other attractions, is found in Putman County, Illinois. This John Swaney Consolidated School may also serve as an example of how school social and recreational features retained

families of the community who would otherwise have sought residence in the town for the sake of the advantage of social intercourse.

The building is provided with laboratories, a library, manual training shops, a domestic science room, a basement playroom and a large assembly room. With such social facilities it is not surprising to learn that this school functioned so successfully as a social center. Club and literary societies flourished here, and the plays, concerts, athletics and sports, agricultural conferences, stock and grain-judging contests, lectures on agricultural subjects were features the year round of entertainment and instruction.

The rural high school constitutes a greater factor in the possible success of a community than any other one institution. For it must



Courtesy of Board of Education, Wheaton, Minn.

"The Wheaton Idea" develops the proper community spirit and has brought town, country and school into closer touch and cooperation than anything else for the betterment and advancemnt of the human family.

not only serve the community directly as a training school for the occupations of the farm and the home, but exists as the one source of leadership for recreation, the most vital need of the country to-day. For these two reasons there is a greater urgency for complete equipment of the schoolbuilding in the country than there is in the city. The rural community's schoolhouse must be essentially the rural community's playhouse.

There is still another example in Wheaton, Minnesota. The Wheaton School Community Building was built by the Board of Education at a cost of over $36,000. It has an auditorium, which is also used as a gymnasium, and a motion-picture machine used both for educational and entertainment purposes. Quarters for the County Farm Bureau, the County Agent's office and farmers' headquarters, a women's rest room, a library, lockers and shower baths, rooms for the high school departments of agriculture, home economics, manual training and others are provided. A regular schedule is arranged for use of the building during the day and evening for pupils and for community members, thus averting any confusion. The building also offers a meeting place to civic, commercial and other organizations.

During the four years since its erection this community school has amply demonstrated its value as a school and as a community house. It has centralized the life of the town and that of the surrounding regions, for with its library, County Farm Bureau, recreational and educational facilities it is the center of common interest to townsman, farmer and student.

The one-teacher little schoolhouse is more than a tradition in American rural life. In her book, "New Schools for Old" (Dutton, 1919), Miss Evelyn Dewey gives an eloquent picture of the possibilities for reconstructing rural community life even where the only possible physical center is the one-room district schoolhouse, of which, she says, there were, in 1915, 200,000 in the United States. She tells the story of the Porter School, in Missouri, and its transition from a ramshackle, unsanitary, badly heated building to an up-to-date school and community house combined, in which old and young alike took the keenest of interest.

It is the simple story of a community where "each family had

lived isolated — where there were no community traditions, and no community spirit and pride," and how it was "drawn together into a working unit with a common cause and a method of expression." Surely no greater "democracy's memorial" could be built up than a community schoolhouse which should have the same spirit animating the reconstructed Porter School. The memorial committee in the little village will profit by reading the account of how it was brought about. Women's clubs, Parents' and Teachers' Clubs, a full community band, a State University extension course in agriculture for the men, boys' pig and corn clubs, and girls' social and poultry clubs were among the well-developed community activities. A Shakespeare reading club, a home economics evening course, and a library were among the features which created in the young people an enthusiasm for staying at home, where before there had been a marked eagerness to get away to larger towns as soon as possible. There are, unfortunately, many "Porters," with exactly the same recreation-starved, apathetic outlook on life. With proper leadership, however, any one of them can attain to an equally rich and worth-while community program, when they put forth the same quality of cooperation as Porter did.

The basis of this cooperation lies in any small schoolhouse. There are recognized difficulties, however, in many districts in the narrow, prejudiced viewpoint of many of the "old-timers" who have learned the three R's in the district schoolhouse and believe that to be the proper curriculum and the beginning and the end of the schoolhouse's functions. This misconception has been broken down in many instances through bringing the teacher and the community together.

In one small rural school district in Virginia, the teacher first called upon many of the people in her community to explain the nature of a meeting to which she was inviting them. "Ye Old Time School Days," when explained, proved an interesing subject, for most of the inhabitants had attended a one-room schoolhouse and were willing to take part in the program. This resourceful leader managed to enlist the interest of the entire community through this school

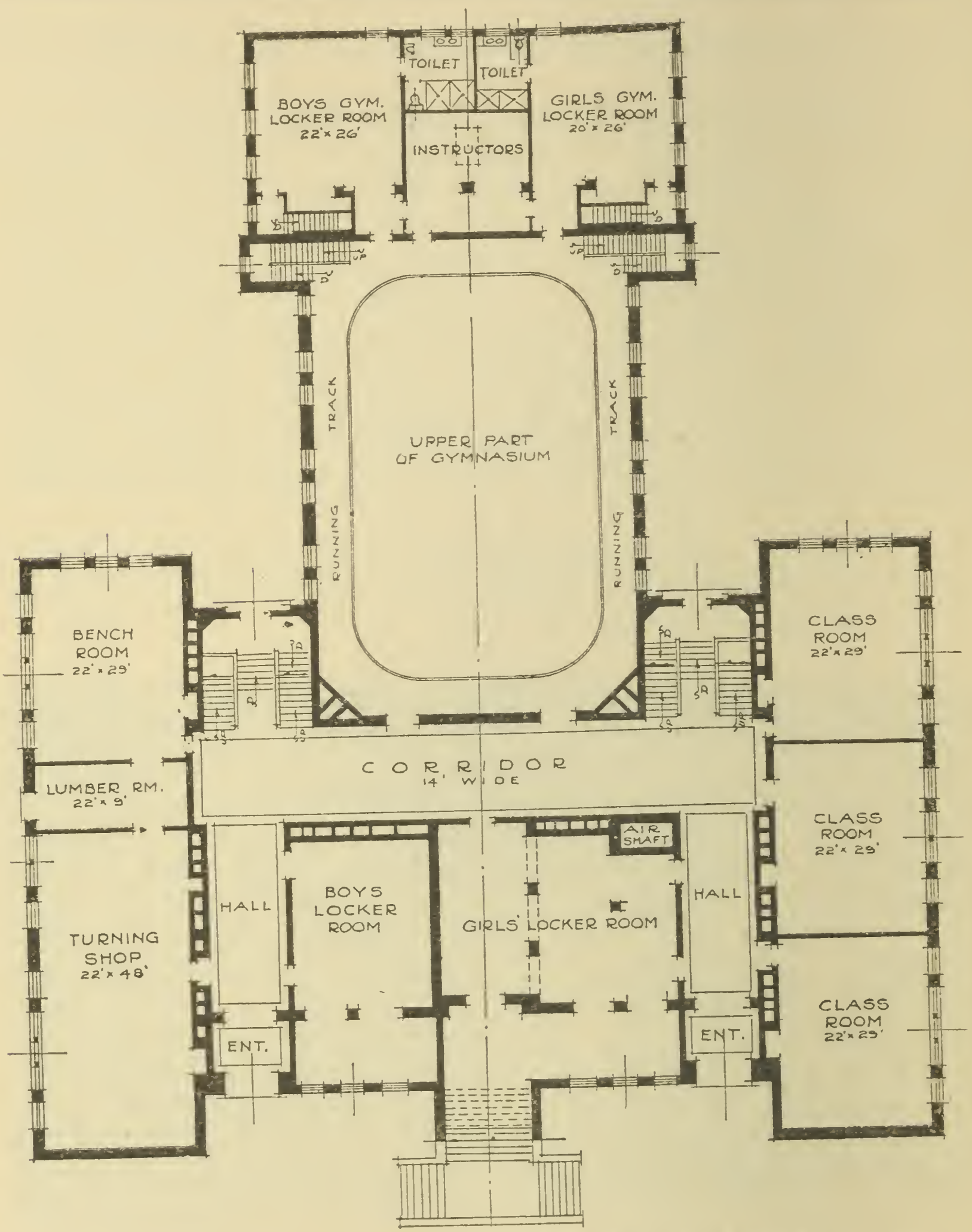
entertainment, and every one who took part was over fifty years of age.

"The Kind of School I Had" was the subject of a talk by a man sixty years of age; "How We Kept Warm" was told by a man of eighty; a grandmother and several citizens gave pictures of scenes they had experienced in their youth. The type of entertainment in this schoolhouse is not significant, however, but the meeting itself is significant as the beginning of a movement in this community for a better school. In due time defects in school equipment were brought to the attention of the community. Funds were raised at various "socials" at the schoolhouse, and at the end of the term pictures for the room, a collection of books for a library, the installation of lights for the evening meetings were evidences of a sympathetic community interest.

How much greater accomplishment in this field may be hoped for, when on the service of the school as a social center may be based its function as a memorial!

Courtesy of Dept. of Recreation, Russell Sage Foundation.

An evening scene in the kindergarten room of a school building.



Courtesy of High School, Durango, Colorado.

Ground Floor Plan.

Cooperation

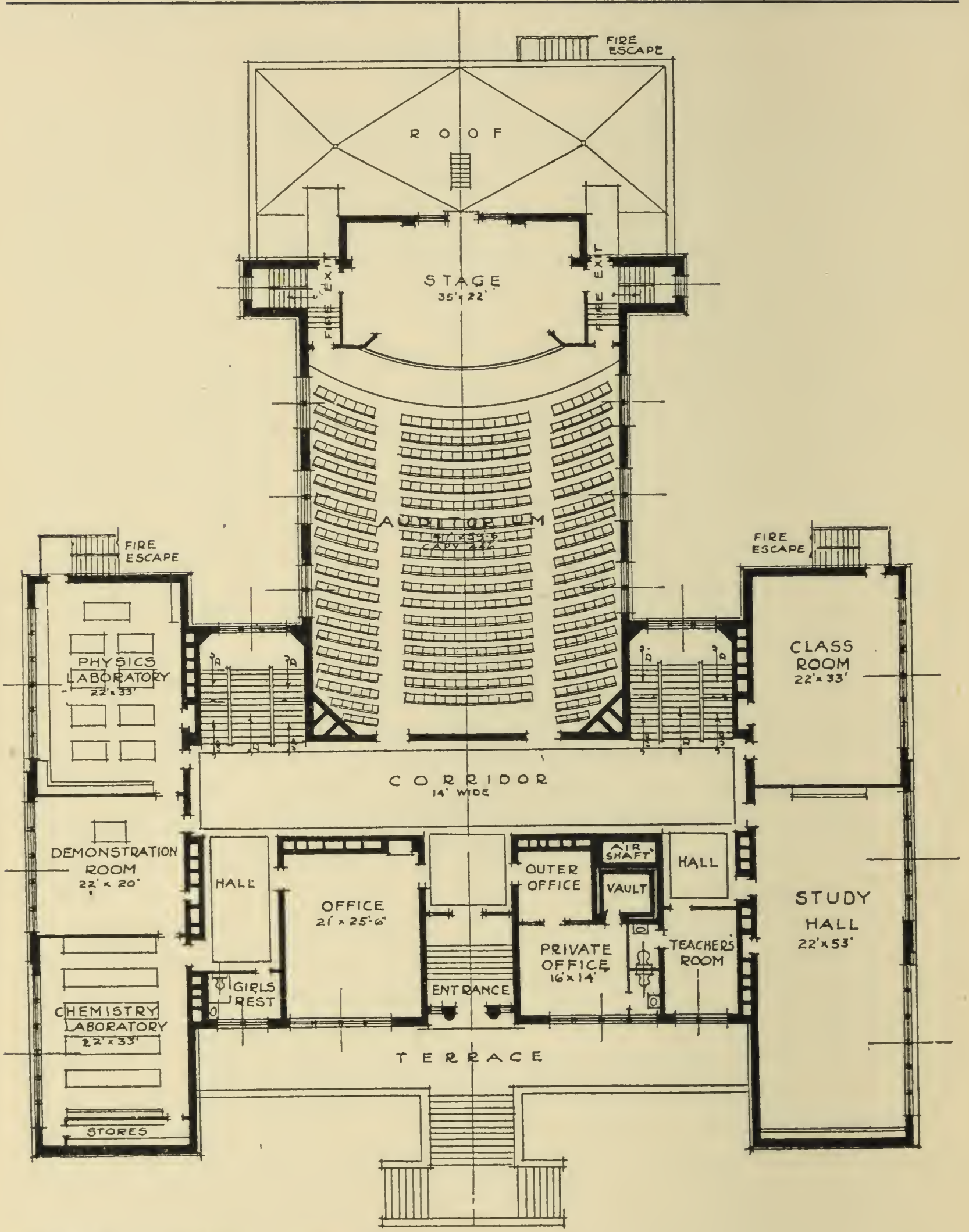
Build the school and the memorial community house in juxtaposition, either connecting the two by a covered passageway or not as desired. Place the facilities of the community house at the disposal of the school authorities for the use of the pupils during school hours, reserving the use of the building in the afternoons, evenings and Sundays for the use of the whole community. There you have one form of the cooperative plan.

On the other hand, the memorial community house may be erected within walking distance of an existing school building. Then the equipment of the community house may be at the disposal of the school, or the school facilities for entertainment, such as auditorium, library or gymnasium, may be freely used after school hours by the community. In either case, one supplements the other. The chief consideration is not, however, geographical location, but joint operation in the use of the various rooms and equipment. Adjustments can easily be made for the use by community members during the school day, of domestic science rooms, auditorium, gymnasium and other rooms for which there may be occasionally some demand.

A chief function of the memorial house as the expression of the spontaneous tribute of the people as a democratic whole, is to prescribe for the vital needs of the great body of the populace. Therefore, the school and community house, when built on the cooperative plan, may offer an advantage which the combined schoolhouse and community house does not furnish.

The memorial community house, when a separate building, may be at the disposal of visitors as well as the townspeople during hours when the school itself is in session, since only a few of the rooms will be needed for classes in industrial instruction and in physical training; whereas in the combination form there cannot be a general feeling of liberty as to the use of the building while school is in session.

In many states smoking is prohibited in school buildings. For this reason a community house built adjacent to the school building is preferable to the combined school and community house, for to curtail a feature of adult enjoyment on account of rules intended for juvenile restraint only would be contrary to the purpose of the build-



High School, Durango, Colorado.

First Floor Plan

ing. For it must be remembered, the memorial community house regards the needs and the enjoyment of returned soldiers and sailors as its prime obligation.

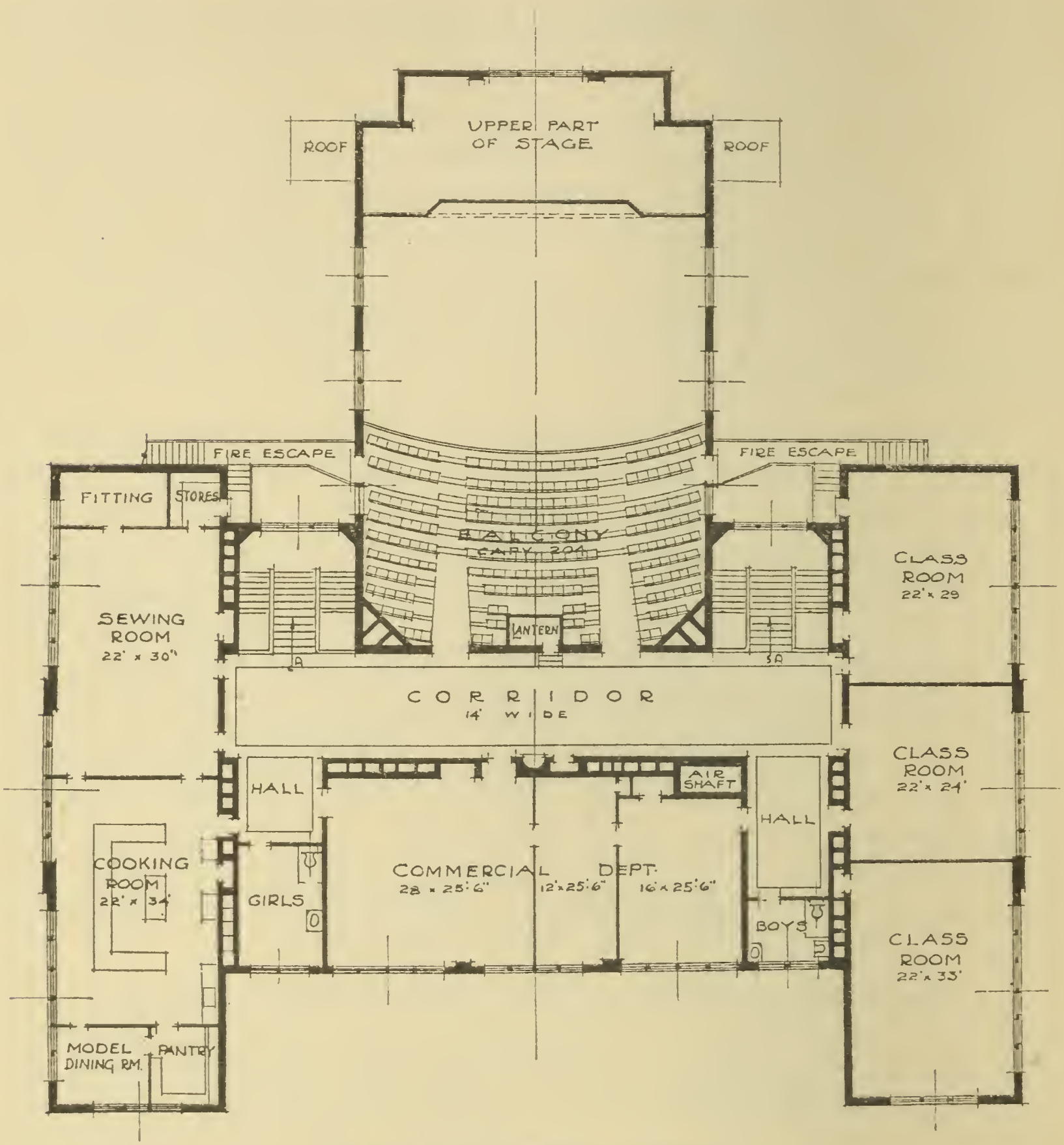
Certain recommendations as to movable seats, the combined auditorium, gymnasium and kindergarten, mentioned in the plan of combination, apply similarly to the plan of cooperation. There is a distinction, however, that may be well worth noting. When the rooms intended for community purposes are grouped in an annex or wing, the system for lighting, heating and ventilating should be a separate unit since the building or wing will be used when the school building is not occupied.

When the memorial community house is erected to supplement the facilities of the old school building, it is self-evident that it would be false economy to duplicate existing facilities in order to improve upon old ones. It is far better, of course, to expend the amount in improving or enlarging the facilities as they stand, adding rooms and equipment on the wing to provide for the essential and unmet needs of the community. "Avoid duplication" is the slogan for economy.

There are many related uses of the various rooms which both the school and the community may enjoy. The library, for example, serves as a reference room for pupils as well as a general reading room, reference library and circulating library for adults. It may be found necessary to restrict the use of the library during certain hours to the use of school children, since the presence of outsiders might be an interference with research and study.

A similar restriction of use may be desirable also in regard to domestic science room, auditorium, gymnasium. The probability is, however, that all friction may be easily averted as pointed out in the Community School in Wheaton, by arranging a schedule for the use of various rooms. Naturally, this will not apply to general lounging rooms, smoking rooms, quiet game rooms, and others designed for general community use, which should be at the disposal of the community, especially of former soldiers and sailors.

The library can be a ready substitute for a club conference room when other rooms are in use. Likewise the domestic science room



High School, Durango, Colorado.
Second Floor Plan.

"The two years in which the building has been occupied have demonstrated the wisdom of the program, the attendance having already reached the limit of capacity, and the social center feature proven to be of greatest value to the community."

has many uses. During certain hours of the day cooking classes will make use of it; women's clubs may use it at certain hours in the afternoon for preparing refreshments for club meetings or receptions, and in the evening for culinary purposes in connection with civic functions, such as banquets and community dinners. A workshop for manual training classes, or to be used by boys or young men in the evening as a phase of recreation, is another instance of related uses of a room that serves for vocational education and recreation.

One of the indispensable requisites on account of its spiritual value in creating good fellowship and homelike cheer is the open fireplace. The sparkling blaze in chilly weather is like the welcoming handshake, and it gives to the lounging room the cheerful and comfortable air of a friendly home. In soldiers' clubhouses and in the hostess' houses during the war, the great fireplace was always the neighborly gathering place of the room.

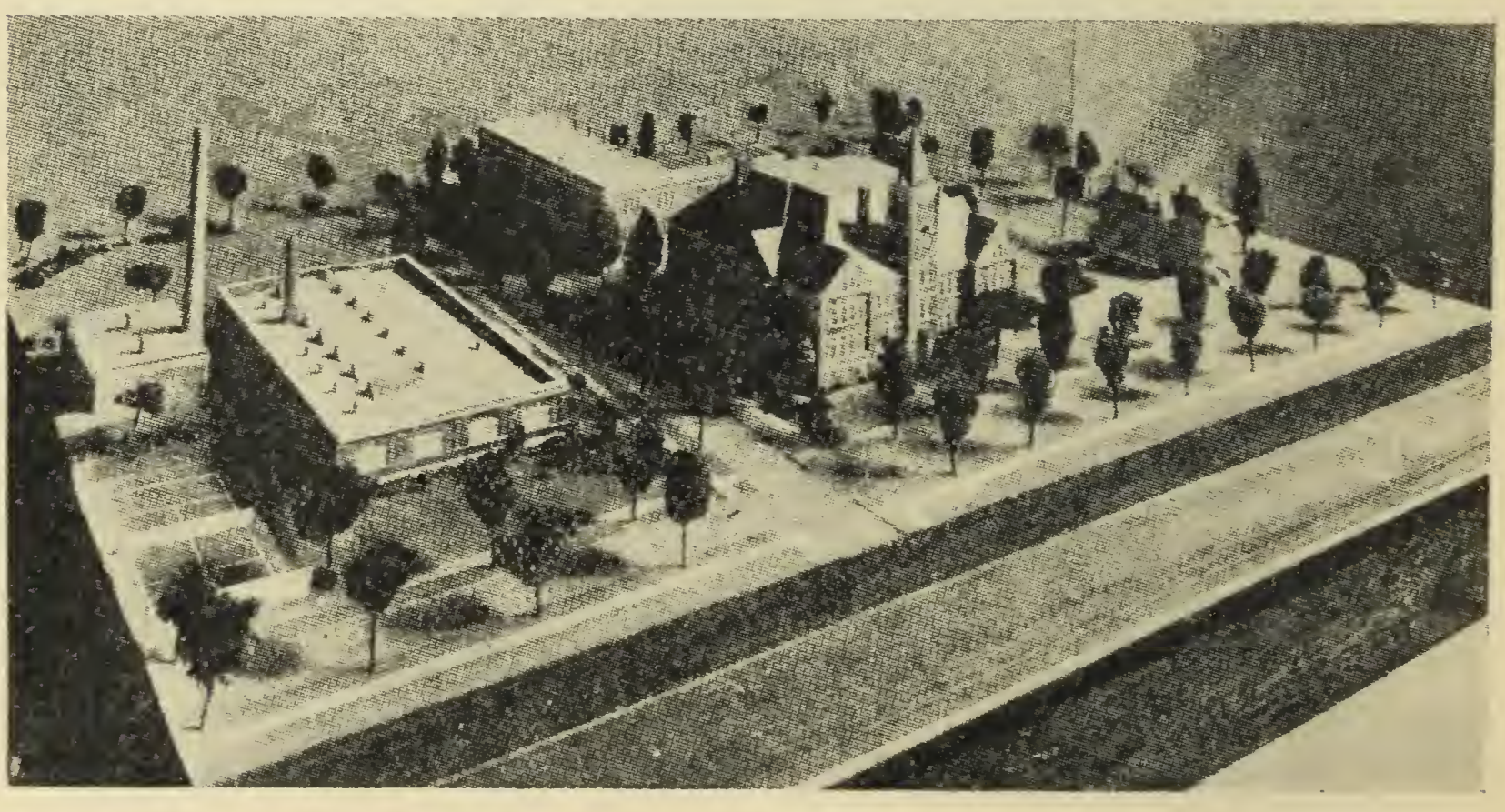
A very good example of the cooperation plan is to be found in South Manchester, Conn., with its recreation center, playgrounds and athletic fields in the Ninth School District. The $200,000 recreation building is equipped with several rooms, reading room, auditorium, game rooms, club rooms, bowling alleys, locker rooms, gymnasiums, swimming pool, smoking room, kitchen and buffet lunch. With such completeness of outfit, a diversified program of indoor activities may be enjoyed by people of all ages. Sports and athletics are not lacking, since the outdoor equipment provides a swimming pond, a running track, baseball diamonds, tennis and croquet courts.

Since physical training is compulsory in the schools, pupils must avail themselves of every advantage here for healthful activities, and the building is used from eight in the morning until five in the evening for school work. For the adult population an annual fee of $5 for men and $3 for women is charged, a $1 additional fee for those living outside the Ninth District. Junior members, those under eighteen years of age, pay only $3 annually. Every athletic and social diversion is participated in by some of the 850 members after the school children are through at five o'clock. Many civic organizations make use of the building, among them the Chamber of Commerce,

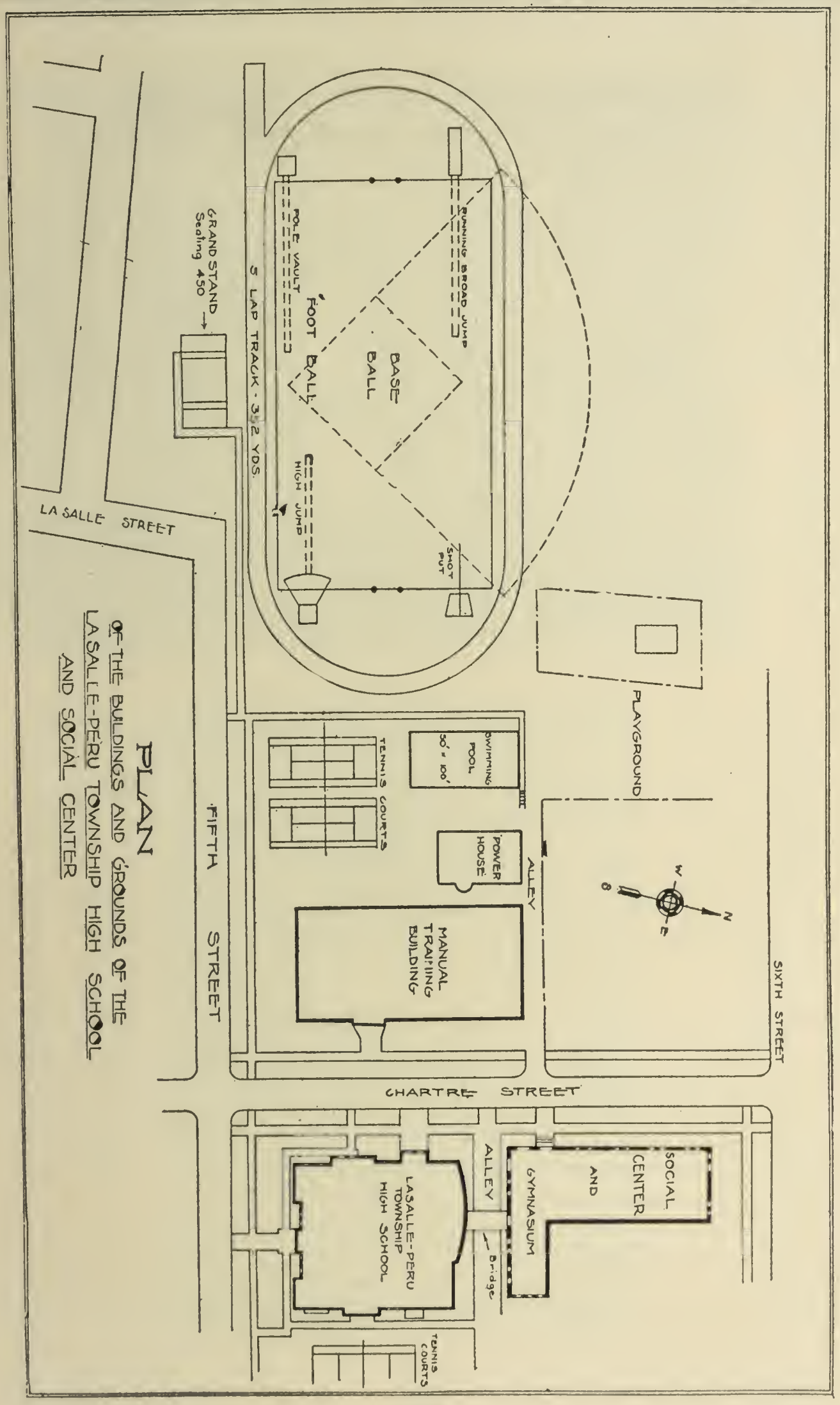
the Red Cross local chapter, Americanization Committee and the Army and Navy Club.

The work is headed up by an executive force consisting of a director, four teachers of physical training, and an office secretary. The recreation committee of the Ninth School District is composed of five members who are responsible for the work. Their aim is not to make the constitution pay dividends in terms of dollars, but in increased health, vigor and vitality and a cemented community interest. In these dividends to the members it will prove itself an invaluable community activity in the years to come.

The La Salle-Peru (Illinois) Township High School, erected in 1914, has attained a wide reputation as a community school. This building was erected at a cost of $75,000 and thoroughly equipped for "providing a proper center for health, relaxation and recreation for the youth and older folks of the tri-cities La Salle, Peru and Oglesby." The building, connected with the main school building by a covered passageway, is equipped with a gymnasium, running track and spectators' gallery, indoor swimming pool, auditorium, reading room, silent game room, music room and art gallery.



Model of La Salle-Peru Township High School Buildings.



PLAN

OF THE BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS OF THE
LASALLE-PERU TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL
AND SOCIAL CENTER

Rehearsal of a play to be presented before the community. The auditorium in the Social Center of the La Salle - Peru Township High School.

So successful was this building from the beginning that, although every use to which it might be put was anticipated, it became necessary in 1918 to make a $30,000 addition, including facilities for dances and parties, a kitchen, additional lavatories, dressing rooms and locker space, with large game and reading rooms. A community-minded school board has made this building, accepted a little reluctantly at first by the citizens, fill to an unusual degree the place of an independent community house.

Let us not overlook the fact that the memorial building, as a symbol of freedom and democracy, is independent of all institutions. It exists for the people themselves and is not exclusively controlled by any one existing institution but under its own board of trustees, or commission or committee, may cooperate freely with any and all institutions and organizations.

In the administration of the combined school and memorial building, it would be well to have an advisory board cooperate with the school board in order that an elastic, comprehensive program for the use of the school building as a community house may be insured. For it is a matter of legal inference in most states that the school

building must be under the supervision of the school. Necessarily, then, and in many cases opportunely so, the Board of Education officers from that very fact hold the directorship in their hands. The people, represented by the memorial commission or committee, furnish the leadership of community house activities through a body or such leaders appointed by this body. It is they who take the initiative in the program, it is they who plan, organize and suggest. Through such a combination of functions of the school board and its advisory board, the social civic, recreational, cultural and educational programs of the community center may centralize the various interests of the community.

On the other hand, in the administration of the cooperative school and memorial community house, directorship should be not entirely in the hands of the memorial commission or the school board, but membership in the memorial community house governing body should be partly made up of the school administrators or officers.

Whichever plan is followed, close cooperation is the key-note for responsible and representative control.

Then let us build our memorial community school or community house and make it the home of our town family. Let us, above all, design a spacious and beautiful entrance which shall be an artistic expression of generous and hearty welcome to all. The doorway to our community home shall be an invitation to the passer-by to enter, for it will be a veritable welcome to him in its harmonious blending of lines of warmth and dignity. For within he shall meet the warmth, the dignity and the sympathy of friendly souls.

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Community Buildings as War Memorials

Bulletin
Number
Twelve

Food Service in the Community Memorial Buildings

Bureau of
Memorial Buildings
War Camp Community
Service

Community Buildings as War Memorials

A series of bulletins published by the Bureau of Memorial Buildings of War Camp Community Service, 124 East 28th Street, New York, N. Y.

Number 12 1919

Food Service in the Community Memorial Buildings

Announcement

The Bureau of Memorial Buildings is designed to serve as a clearing-house of information and service in regard to planning, erecting and administering community houses, auditoriums, recreation centers and other "living" memorials. The Bureau does not undertake to erect or finance memorials anywhere; but by means of bulletins, exhibits, speakers and personal advisory service, it is ready to aid architects and memorial committees.

The National Committee on Memorial Buildings, established in January, 1919, to assist in the guidance of the nation-wide movement to erect community buildings as war memorials, has merged its activities with those of the Bureau. This committee, composed of one hundred representative men and women from all parts of the country, has become the Advisory Committee on Memorial Buildings of War Camp Community Service.

The Bureau, through its Advisory Committee and through co-operation with national community service bodies, art and architectural associations, etc., has brought together a large amount of expert opinion and knowledge concerning community buildings. This material is being published in the series of bulletins entitled "Community Buildings as War Memorials." A list of these publications appears on the back cover.

School Children's Luncheon, Lenox Hill House, New York.

Food Facilities for the Memorial Community House

Suggestions of interesting possibilities that may be worked out by community house enthusiasts along the line of food serving, conservation and marketing. Its social and scientific aspects.

IT was the lure of "mother's apple pie" and "chocolate cake like my sister makes" that drew thousands of homesick boys in khaki and blue to hostess houses and service club canteens throughout the war. A "home-cooked food" sign will draw the mightiest king of Wall Street. The wily oriental who flaunts a "New York Restaurant" in Tokyo or advertises "Boston clam chowder" in Shanghai, or a thrifty Scotchman who serves "American ices and sodas" in London is always sure of a following. This "eating of bread and salt," with its possibilities for levelling and human-

izing must be considered as one of the to-be-discussed features of the Community House if it is to be regarded as the club home of the citizens.

A SURVEY IS ADVOCATED

The experience of the War Camp Community Service and other agencies during the war, in serving millions of well-cooked meals at economical prices to the men in camps, at the big evacuation and embarkation ports and in overseas canteens, has been so interesting a social experiment that no memorial community house committee can afford abruptly to dismiss the idea of refreshment or food facilities from its general plan without first ascertaining the unmet needs along this line, both of the community and of the immediate neighborhood in which the community house is to be situated.

A comprehensive survey should be made in order to make certain what type, if any, of food or refreshment service will meet the need or add attractiveness to the community center.

Necessarily, a great many elements should enter into the discussion and survey: the size of the community and its lunch, restaurant, hotel and banquet facilities; the location of the building and its relation to the groups which will frequent it; the breadth and general purpose of the center's plan of service: whether it is to meet the needs of industrial and business groups as well as social and welfare enterprises; what accommodations the lodges of the town have; whether the churches are equipped with kitchens and dining rooms and are used for other than denominational social meetings; whether there are rest rooms and refreshment places for the farmers' wives who come to town to do their shopping; whether there is a need for a large banquet hall, where class reunions, Rotary and Commercial clubs, women's clubs, American Legion and G. A. R. groups can serve dinners and banquets with adequate facilities for kitchen and waiting service. All these and many more questions will present themselves to the far-sighted committee entrusted with the responsibility of decision.

TYPES OF REFRESHMENT BOOTHS AND FOOD SERVING FACILITIES

So varied are the possibilities and so different are the existing needs of each town that only a tentative outline can here be given; the various types of facilities suggested, leaving each individual town and committee to work out such plans as seem best fitted to local conditions.

Dividing the services into ten groups, we have, beginning with the simplest and most easily conducted:

1) Booth for sale of candy, bar chocolate, gum, cigars and cigarettes. Here also could be sold current magazines and a late fiction renting library established. It could appropriately be placed in the entrance hall, the reading and lounging room or near the approach to the pool and billiard room. In some cases it may be found wise to grant it as a commercial concession.

2) Soda water fountain, with ice cream, bottled soft drinks, hot chocolate, bouillon and sandwiches.

3) The Coffee Room—being a direct descendant of the famous Coffee Houses frequented by Addison and Pope, Dryden and all the noted wits and writers, artists and politicians of the 17th century.

4) Canteen or Cafeteria, fully equipped and planned to serve three meals a day to at least 100 persons.

5) Demonstration Center for cooking and Canning. The logical headquarters for the County Demontsration agent representing the Agricultural Department at Washington.

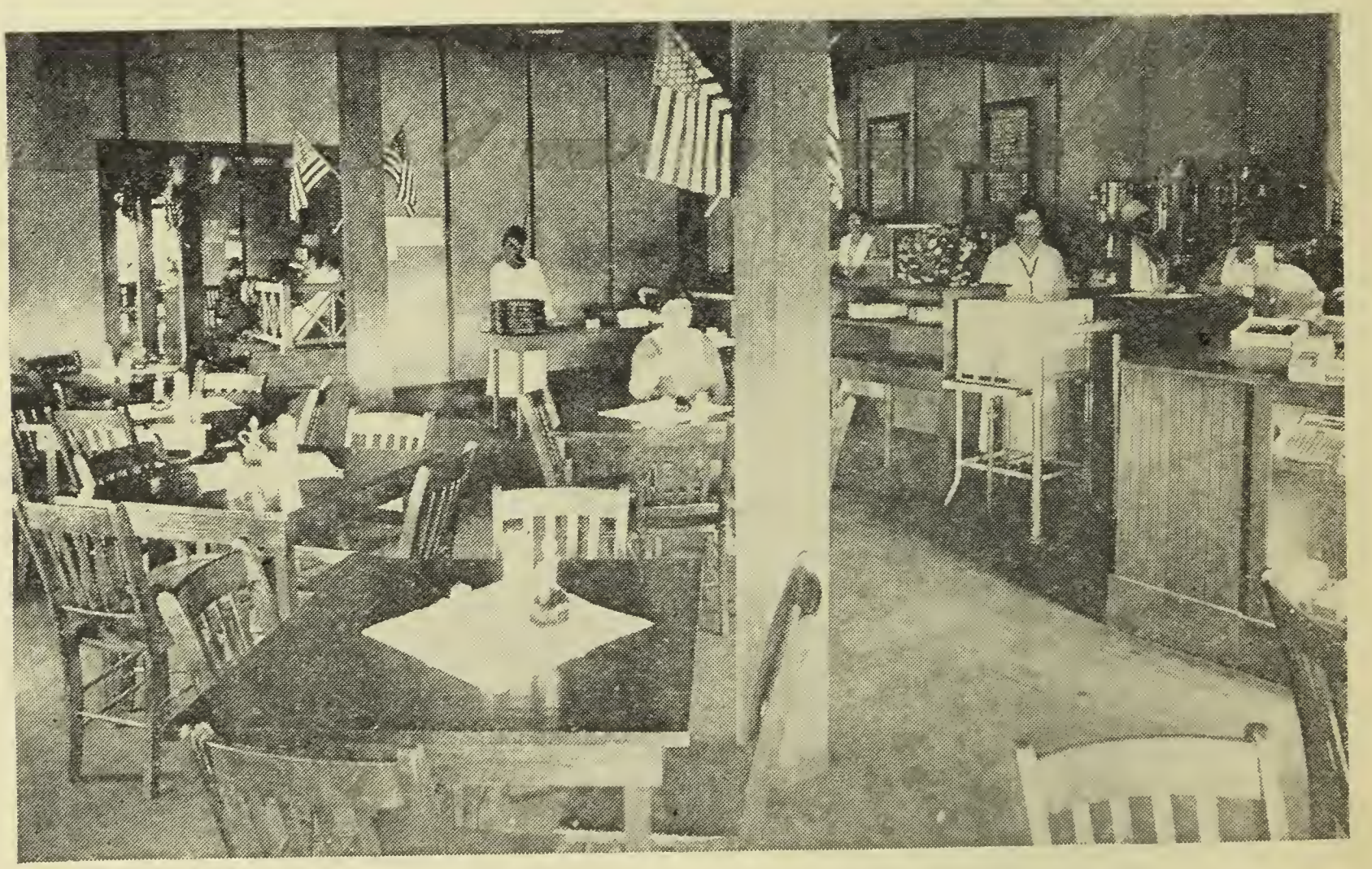
6) Hot food distributing center, from which either entire meals can be sent, or the staples, such as hot soups, roasts, vegetables, etc., can be purchased by families in which both husband and wife are at work all day. This represents a growing community need.

7) A Community Woman's Exchange, at which a membership fee to the community club entitles a woman to enter for sale some cooked specialty of her own make, which meets the required high standard.

8) International Cooking Club Center, where the various national groups—British, French, Italian, Norwegian, Swedish, Hungarian, Chinese and Japanese—may offer for sale their national delicacies. A suggested feature for bringing together the different Americanization classes.

9) School Lunch—preparation and distribution center. Also diet kitchen for such emergencies as Influenza.

10) Banquet Hall, with adequate kitchen and serving department for occasional banquets, lodge parties, and club meetings.



Canteen of a War Camp Community Service Soldiers' and Sailors' Club, Richmond, Va.

THE CIGAR AND CANDY BOOTH

If it is not found practicable or necessary to install any of the more elaborate refreshment facilities mentioned, the establishment of a stand for the sale of candy, cigars, etc., is strongly recommended, particularly since the community house must always be made attractive to the American Legion men. And, too, with the saloons closed, the increased demand for candy and chocolate, cigars and cigarettes and soft drinks may well make the Community House a pleasant and worth-while saloon substitute to another large element of the population. There is a good, fair profit in all of these commodities, and that profit rightfully belongs to the Community House. Some plan by which this can be arranged should be made by the Committee. The management of such a stand during noons and evenings could in some instances be made a good opportunity for a lad who was trying to work his way through college, with his compensation arranged either on a percentage or salary basis. Or, if there is a resident manager in the building he, or a member of his family, could have charge. In some cases volunteer help may be available. In case a purely commercial concession is granted, the stand should be operated under the close supervision of either building manager or community house committee.

A PRACTICAL TEA-ROOM SERVICE

Should the survey reveal the fact that there are no light lunch places in the immediate vicinity of the community house or that there is room for another, the establishment of a fully equipped soda fountain, with seats at the counter and additional tables adjacent, will be found a welcome addition to the House. In the larger cities excellent sandwiches in pleasing variety can be purchased wholesale of people who make a business of sandwich making, and these will represent a margin of profit, as will the ice cream and various drinks. This counter, in case it represents the only food facilities of the building can be drawn upon in special emergencies to furnish ice cream and cake, coffee and sandwiches for banquets and receptions, and lodge and club meetings. If the patronage of the place warrants special catering to women members, it could easily be linked up with

a tea service, at which dainty sandwiches, hot scones and toasted muffins and cakes could be placed on sale during the tea hour, say, from three to six daily. Domestic science students in the local high schools, normal training schools or agricultural colleges might be given charge of this work, which would offer the opportunity for a practical demonstration of their skill. If not found practicable for every day in the week, such special service could be arranged for on certain club days, duly advertised on the House bulletin.

THE COFFEE HOUSE REVIVAL

There has been recently established in New York the first of a chain of coffee houses, modeled after the old-time coffee houses of London, the proprietors of the unique venture being the three distinguished sons of the late Theodore Roosevelt. With the passing of the saloon and the need for some similar democratic meeting place, where the atmosphere would be less exclusive than that which the private club has developed—where affairs of the moment, civil or political, business or private, can be discussed at leisure between men —the demand, in New York at least, was felt to be sufficiently strong to warrant the opening of these coffee houses, the prototypes of which thrived in the 17th century, becoming so popular that King Charles II. published a proclamation to suppress them. He was later obliged to recall the edict, however, because he found that they were so entrenched in the life of England that they had become a necessity. In Queen Anne's time their number had increased to 3,000 in London alone. They were democratic in atmosphere, free to all who could buy a "dish" of coffee. Frequented by men of importance, at their zenith they "created the taste of the age, and swayed the ideas of an epoch." Some of the most noted were "Squire's," where Addison laid the scene of his meeting with Sir Roger de Coverley; Garraway's in Change Alley, where tea was first sold in England and a popular meeting place during the period of the South Sea Bubble; Lloyd's, Don Salter's, celebrated in *The Tatler;* Will's, the favorite of Dryden; and Button's, patronized by Addison and Pope.

Open all day, they were clubs of good fellowship, the centers of life for the middle as well as the higher classes, everyone, "from

bishop to highwayman," being credited with being a frequenter. Here all interests, social, intellectual, religious, political and commercial, were discussed, each, however, being noted for its special circle of visitors.

They were uniformly the same type as to interior, being in every case a large, plain room, with many tables, with a bar behind which stood the host. The coffee and tea were served at the tables by men and boys, who ran about from group to group with the "dishes" of tea or coffee. The room was used much as the modern saloon has been used—as a social and lounging room, but with additional accommodations for writing, reading and dining. Allowing for the difference in age and custom, they were not unlike, in atmosphere and general purpose, the canteen as it developed under recent war conditions.

Whether called Canteen or Coffee house, the idea of its establishment is well worth the consideration of any community house committee. Many foreign groups in the large cities of the East have had for years their coffee houses, which vie with the saloons in popularity. In an Hungarian neighborhood can be found duplicates of Budapest coffee houses; in an Italian neighborhood coffee rooms, such as can be found on the streets of Rome and Florence and Naples, flourish. Each will be found to have retained the social spirit of the countries from which they came. The amalgamation or association of these groups under the roof of the community house and in the friendly atmosphere of an international coffee room offers fruitful possibilities for the Americanization committee.

THE SUCCESSFUL CAFETERIA

The scarcity of domestic labor and the extortionate demands made by domestic servants for untrained service, the high price of fuel and foodstuffs, together with the many outside demands made upon the housewife by the modern complex life, conspire to make of the prepared-food center and the cafeteria a sane and happy solution within reach of the family with the small income. California and its beach resorts has for years offered these self-serving lunch places to their hordes of winter tourists. They were looked upon

askance at first by Eastern visitors, who were accustomed to being served, but they were soon accepted, and now have become even popular—the quality of the food, its cheapness and the difference in time consumed, comprising the three chief reasons for their acceptance. The very word, "cafeteria," comes from California's neighbor on the South, being of provincial Spanish origin, used in Mexico and Cuba to indicate a place where coffee is sold at retail.

During the last decade the popularity of cafeterias has become universal, and in our own country they are to be found in almost every hamlet. Probably no two non-commercial organizations have been more active in the establishment of this type of food dispensary than the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian associations. As pioneers in the work of serving "first-rate food at reasonable prices and amidst pleasant surroundings," the Young Women's Christian Association has reduced the management of cafeterias to a science. The economic department of the National Board has issued a handbook* on Cafeterias, in which it embodies the experience and deductions of years, giving detailed information upon every possible point in the establishment and conduct of such a place and acknowledging the cafeteria to be "one of the Association's most successful methods of making the first approach to the individual that is least easy to reach."

The cafeteria, cleverly managed, is an acknowledged revenue producer, even when the menu price standard is as low as the Association keeps it (down to an average of 12½ cents per item).

With the background of its long experience, the Association asserts that the success or failure of any cafeteria depends upon:

1. The local demand for that type of service which will determine its custom;

2. Its location—

   in the neighborhood; in the building;

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* Handbook of the Association Cafeteria, National Board, Y. W. C. A., 600 Lexington avenue, New York City; price, fifty cents.

3. The suitability of its equipment;

4. Its administration—

   A. the menu price standard;

   B. the per cent. of receipts spent for:

      1. food,
      2. wages,
      3. rent,
      4. other expenses;

5. The attitude toward the public.

Before deciding to open any eating place it urges that an intensive study be made of those already in existence, with a view to determining the custom, whether it will come from men, women or girls predominantly; the classes, whether industrial, clerical, transient or shopping, residential—all considerations which will have to be taken into account by any community house. Likewise, emphasis must be laid on the importance of administration, which is the recognized decisive factor in the success of any enterprise.

The ideal percentages of expenditure in regard to income, as worked out by the budget committee, are as follows:

Food, 50%,
Wages, 15%,
Rent, 5%,
Other expenses, 10%,

Leaving a conservative margin of 20% for profit.

Commenting on this range of percentages, the economist says: "With 500 customers a day this should yield a good profit. As the numbers served fall to 250 per day, it becomes increasingly difficult to make a profit even with economical management. When the numbers are reduced to 100 per day, the problem becomes exceedingly difficult, and a place which breaks even at these numbers has admirable management both in the kitchen and at the counter."

A CAFETERIA THAT IS A LABORATORY

On East Twenty-fifth street, just off Madison Square, in New York, in the heart of a vastly complex metropolitan business district, there is being tried out an interesting social experiment, the results of which are destined to have a widespread effect on the feeding of the neighborhood group, whether that group be in New York City or Texas.

An attractive *art nouveau* sign hangs on the beautiful old wrought iron balcony of one of the quaint four-story brick residences of a half century ago. The sign proclaims "OUR CAFETERIA." An air of cheer and hominess pervades the place. The food is high in quality, scientifically prepared according to the best domestic science standards and under conditions that are absolutely hygienic. The menu prices are moderate, conforming to cafeteria standards, which take into account the self-service. *Along with the price charge listed to the consumer is the actual cost of the portion served and its relation to the rent, labor and other production costs.* In other words, the customer knows exactly how much the management is making on his or her purchase.

The cafeteria, although established by an independent group of workers, with a big Utopian plan in their minds, aims to make money. It borrowed its capital at six per cent. interest and means to pay off the debt and clear enough profit to carry on the work which it has undertaken to accomplish, namely, "to make an intensive study of the methods of food consumption in a limited geographical area; to establish co-operatively with the folks of the selected community whatever medium of food consumption (whether cafeteria, hot-food center or raw-food market purchase) the study indicates is needed, and finally, to use the cafeteria as a laboratory in which to study the costs of food in relation to their food values, quantity preparation and forms of service, etc., and to make available the findings of the laboratory to whomsoever may desire them."

A knowledge that this is being done in New York might reasonably stimulate the development of similar groups in other cities. With the use of the community house for headquarters, such service

could be made to solve some of the problems of domestic help and expensive local markets. Acting co-operatively with the rural population, aiding in the establishment of curb markets or a Community House market, such experiments would go far toward bringing about adjustment of present-day living costs and the resulting labor unrest.

FOOD DEMONSTRATION CENTER

The fifth service which the Community House might reasonably offer in solution of the food problem is that of headquarters for the Government Agricultural Department's demonstration agents. There are more than 1,000 of these trained workers available in North and South at the present time, our Government having gone further in this plan of placing before the people scientific knowledge of food preparation, preservation and conservation, than any other country in the world. This knowledge is free to any community, and its standards are so high that if they were adopted by the women of the United States they would make our people the best fed in the world, from the standpoint of modern dietetics.

The war gave a tremendous impetus to economic handling of foodstuffs by the women of the country. They canned and dehydrated, preserved and pickled as never before. New methods were discovered and put to practical use, and a pride in thrift and economic expenditure developed throughout the land. This should be kept alive, stimulated and made to bear further fruit. Community house committees, acting with the county demonstration agent, can make of the Federal service a far-reaching and practical community endeavor.

In Washington, D. C., during the strenuous days of the war, when the feeding of the thousands of war workers at the various departments became a real problem, there was opened in the Food Administration building a community cafeteria that met the needs of the workers to a highly satisfactory degree and at minimum cost. In Indianapolis the Liberty Kitchen, conducted under the joint auspices of the Purdue University Agricultural Department, the Federal Department of Agriculture and the City and State Food administration, served balanced meals at a total cost of 25 cents to the

consumer. In Albany, N. Y., a young woman graduate of the Agricultural School demonstrated that good, wholesome food could be sold for 25 cents even in war times. Opening a lunch room in the court house, in rooms loaned for the experiment by the local bar association, she made a paying proposition of the serving of three-course business lunch for 25 cents. Although she had no overhead expense, she did not buy her foodstuffs at wholesale, but worked out the plan from the standpoint of the housewife. The cost of each dish was available to the customer, and the recipe, neatly typed, was placed by the side of each plate. Lectures on food preparation and demonstrations of canning preserving and cooking were given at intervals.

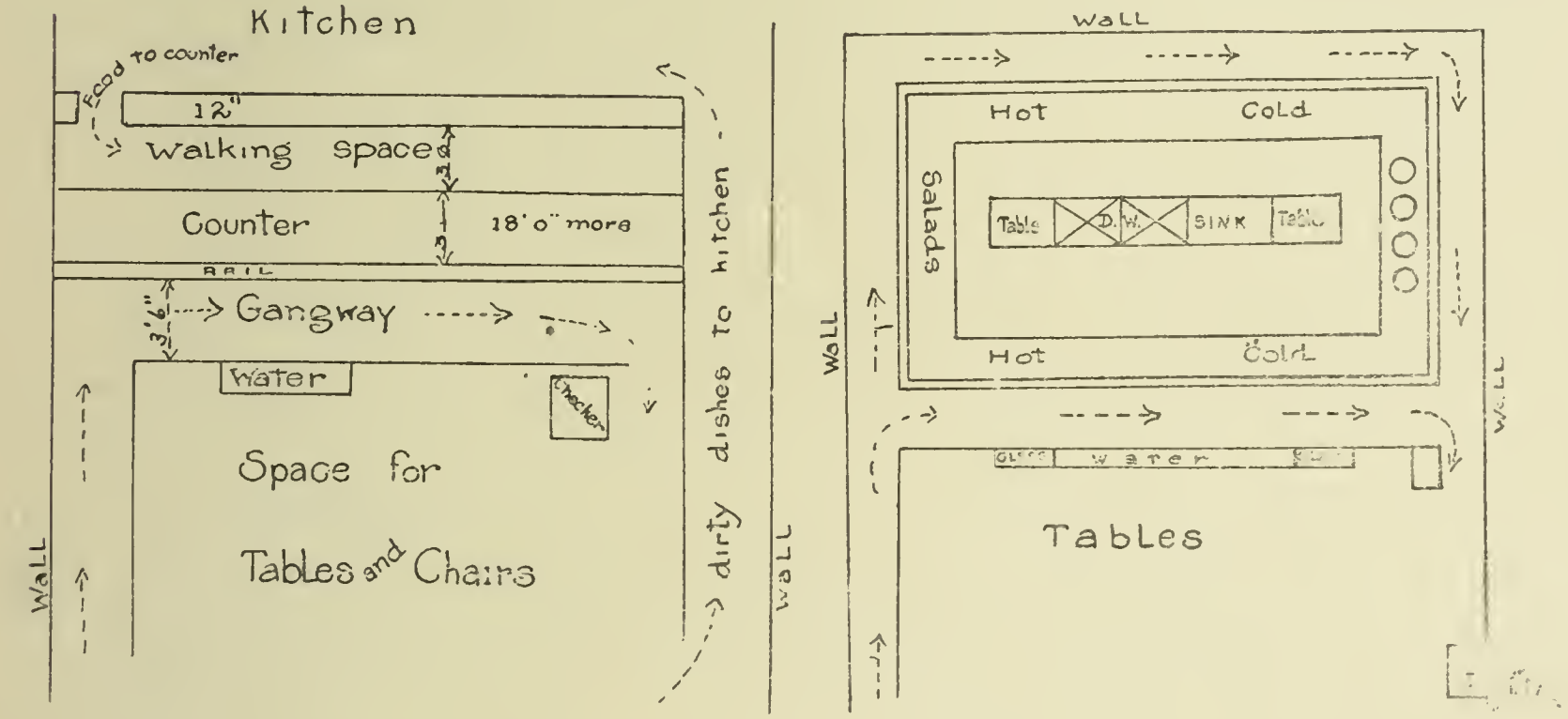
HOT FOOD CENTERS—COMMUNITY KITCHENS

Whatever else the war left in its wake, one good it accomplished, and that, the practical working out of the Community Kitchen. Before the war, in Scandinavia and Austria there were many of these kitchens running on a purely commercial basis. In Denmark more than one-fourth of the population in communities of over 10,000 inhabitants depend on community kitchens. In Great Britain during the war national kitchens were established by the hundreds, and proved such a success that they are to be made a permanent contribution to the national health and efficiency by the government in times of peace.

In describing the working out of the national kitchen plan, Dr. C. W. Saleeby, in the London *Graphic,* asserts that they have cut down waste and inefficiency, promoted health and the ease of household administration and are actually helping to increase the birth rate and decrease the death rate. "Public kitchens," he is quoted as saying, "have frequently been operated as charities, but this kind of a kitchen is no more a charity than is the public water supply or a post office. In the face of their success, it would be as much of a mistake to discontinue them now as it would to resume private transportation of mail matter or to substitute wells for city water works."

Dr. Saleeby points out the cutting down of the great waste of the private kitchen, the abolishing of the unnecessary demands of the private kitchen upon the mother of the family, and the vast saving in both fuel and food, through the elimination of waste. The community kitchen, he asserts, should have the enthusiastic support of all classes; be on a main, not a side, street, conveniently and comfortably housed, and on the mechanical side be thoroughly equipped, with a restaurant attached to the kitchen, to serve those who do not wish to carry the food to their own homes.

"Seeing," he continues, "that the community consists of many kinds of persons with different dietetic needs, each kitchen should have special departments concerned with the preparation and distribution of the appropriate dietaries for special classes of the community. The infant welfare centers, the day nurseries, the school, public institutions of all kinds, whose work includes feeding, will draw from the kitchens."



The above sketches show arrangement of steam tables for one or two way service. (Courtesy Y. W. C. A.)

Domestic Science Kitchen, Harrisburg Township High School, Illinois.

A COMMUNITY WOMEN'S EXCHANGE

The establishment of a woman's exchange in the community house, if there is none other in the community or neighborhood, would in many instances fill a pronounced community need, meeting the demand for home-cooked delicacies, perfect jellies and jams, excellent cake, salads, plum puddings, cookies, doughnuts, salted nuts, etc. With a special committee in charge to maintain high standards, superintend the receipt and sale of wares, it could easily be put on a sane business basis, bringing in a small revenue to the House and opening an opportunity for women in the home to dispose of their product.

INTERNATIONAL COOKING CLUBS

If there is a department in the community house which plans to carry on Americanization work, it will be found that the one subject which all women have in common, the world over, is the preparation of the food for the family. This common task, which often amounts to an enthusiasm, particularly in the foreign housewife, should be made the meeting-ground on which to approach them, letting them feel that they have something to contribute to this country in bringing their national dishes into use among us. Give them each a separate day in which they can display their native delicacies for sale and possibly demonstrate their preparation. A tactful domestic science instructor can do much toward Americanization work in this way, teaching women how to prepare our foods with modern utensils and conveniences, without hurting their pride in their own wholesome and frequently most delicious dishes. Macaroni, a la Italienne, Hungarian goulash, Chinese sueys and sauces, French salads and pastries, British marmalades and seedcakes, North Country cheesees and crisp cookies, would make an interesting exhibit any week in the year, and without doubt find ready patronage among community house members.

SCHOOL LUNCH AND EMERGENCY FOOD CENTER

With the high cost of milk and all foodstuffs, and the growing number of women in industry who are absent from their homes at the noon meal hour, the question of providing the midday lunch to the often undernourished school child has grown more pressing. In hundreds of cities there is a well-established system in the schools themselves where, for a few cents, hot soup or beverage with sandwich and fruit is providd. In hundreds of other communities, particularly those which have had a quick growth during the war period, no such provision has been made, yet a survey would establish the fact that there is a pronounced need. The community house might incorporate in its plans a diet kitchen from which each day would go forth to the schools supplies of such nourishing food as would help to build up the health of its growing citizenry. In St. Louis last

year coupon books, with a face value of $5, were issued. These would purchase 35 fifteen-cent meals at the community kitchen. Children in the schools, after examination by physicians, were, if found to be undernourished, supplied with these coupon books Records of each child's weight, measurement and family history were kept.

THE FLU KITCHEN

During the 'flu epidemic in 1918, diet kitchens sprang up like magic in every part of the country to minister to the needs of the sick and convalescent. In Richmond, Va., one soup kitchen served 1,600 portions daily, and in a few days' time more than 30 kitchens for the preparation of invalid food were established in the churches and schools. In Salt Lake City a notable work was done in feeding the hundreds of stricken families, the domestic science students and teachers preparing the food and sending it forth from the community kitchen. A community cafeteria in Quincy, Ill., made a specialty of egg-nogs, chicken soups, custards and other delicacies, supplying them to the sick at a minimum cost. The good accomplished by these hurriedly improvised "flu kitchens" cannot be estimated. Epidemics, fires, explosions and other disasters may come to any city. Taking advantage of past experience, it would be the part of wisdom for the community house to prepare not only for the routine demands of the community, but the sudden emergency, and the cmmunity house is the logical center for such wholesale distribution of relief.

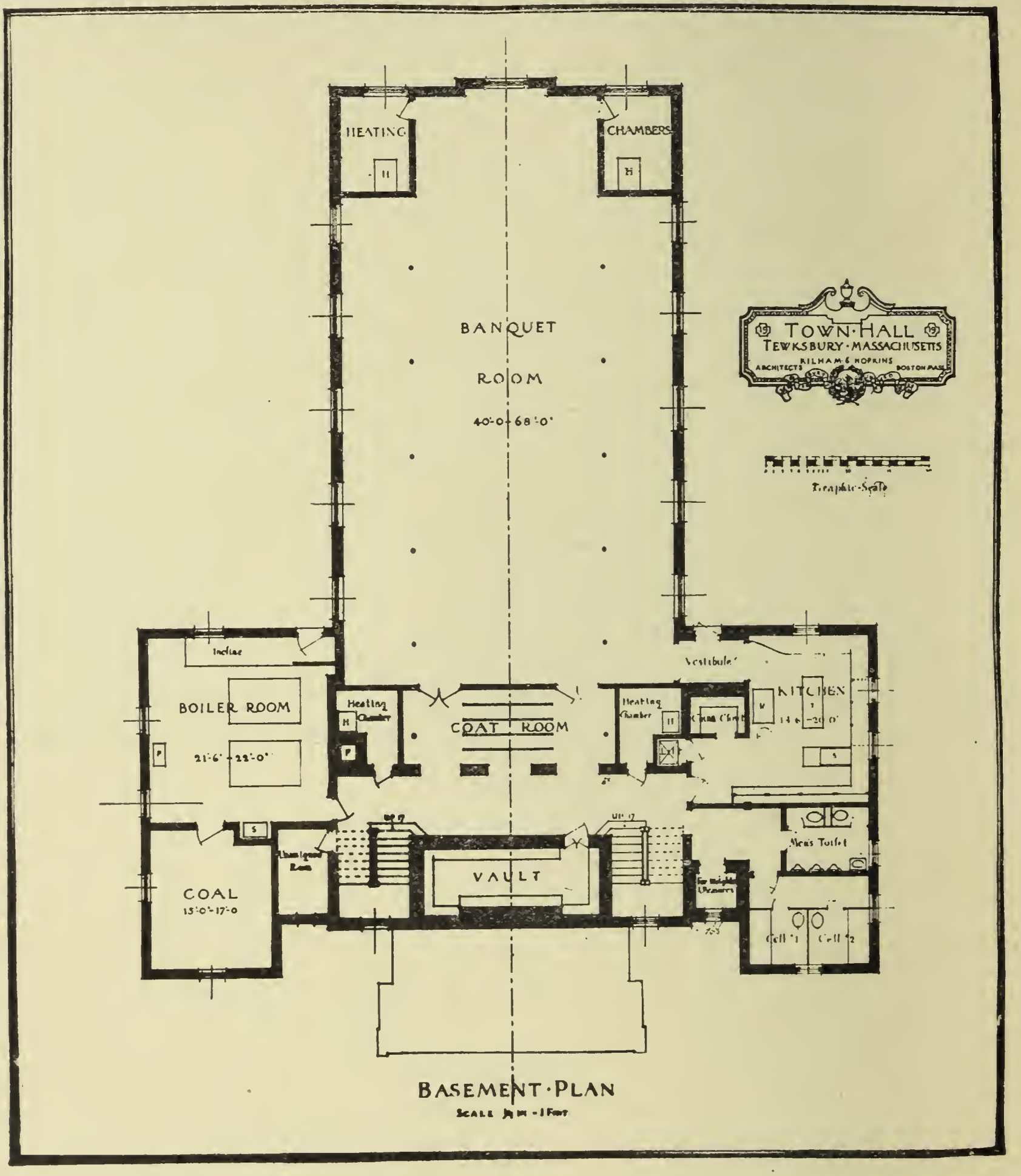
BANQUET FACILITIES

In many cities the absence of an adequate banquet hall has caused embarrassment and confusion. Few hotels, in these crowded days, can offer either space or service for the entertainment of hundreds of guests. If such a hall could be planned for in the community house, with proper pantries, serving rooms, kitchen and cloak rooms, it would fill a community need felt by lodges, women's clubs, Legion men and college clubs. The banquet chamber need not represent waste space. When not in use for such occasion it could easily be adapted to other uses, such as card parties, dances, lectures and

Fathers' and Sons' Banquet.
An annual event in the Locust Valley (L. I.) Community House.

exhibits. Here could be gathered annually the exhibit of the local needlework guild, with its garment supplies for the town's organizations; here the annual hospital gifts of jellies and fruits and other dainties could be placed on display. Here, also, could be held the fruit and flower mission activities and annual garden exhibits, in which the rural members could display the products of kitchen and garden.

Infinite are the possibilities of the community house to further the needs of the community in the vital question of nourishment. It is hoped that the several suggestions here given will prove stimulating to committees having such problems under consideration.


HEATING
CHAMBERS
BANQUET
ROOM
40'-0"-68'-0"
TOWN·HALL
TEWKSBURY·MASSACHUSETTS
ARCHITECTS KILHAM & HOPKINS BOSTON MASS.
Graphic Scale
Incline
BOILER ROOM
21'-6"-22'-0"
Heating Chamber
COAT ROOM
Vestibule
KITCHEN
Men's Toilet
COAL
15'-0"-17'-0
VAULT
Cell #1
Cell #2
BASEMENT·PLAN
SCALE 1/8 IN. - 1 FOOT

For the convenience of those having under consideration plans for the establishment of a cafeteria in the community house, we append the following complete list of equipment for a cafeteria seating 48 and feeding about 100, furnished by the Cafeteria Committee of the National Board, Y. W. C. A.:

CAFETERIA EQUIPMENT

FURNITURE	*Numbers*
Tables, 30″ x 42″, double pedestal base or	12
Chairs—straight back	48
Kitchen chairs	2
Kitchen stools	1
Cook's table, 5′ long—two drawers with lock	1
Pastry table, 4′ 6″	1
Cashier's desk or table	1
Double pedestal desk, ¾ pedestal	1
Desk chair	1
Straight-back chair	1
Menu Board—Clark, No. 821; size, 28″ x 42″; Mahogany or Oak finish	1
Wall Clock—1 Kitchen, 1 Dining Room	2

SILVER (Plated)	
Knives, dessert size	72
Forks, dessert size	72
Dessert Spoons	36
Tea Spoons	144
Cafeteria Serving Spoons	6
(Wrap knife, fork, two tea spoons in napkin. Pass table spoon with soup.)	

GLASSWARE	
Salts (all glass)	12
Peppers (all glass)	12
Tumblers	204
Vinegar Cruets	12
Sherbets, Footed	60
Sanitary Sugar Shakers	12

CHINA	
English Hotel Vitrified Rolled Edge Decoration on China to match interior decorations:	
8″ Dinner Plates	144
6″ Plates (Pie)	144
5″ Bread and Butter and Salads, etc	168

2½″ Butter Chips	72
4″ Fruits	48
5″ Soup Bowls	72
Medium Cups	72
Saucers	60

NOTE.—The reason for specifying less saucers than cups is because the breakage is greater on cups than saucers.

Tea Pots, individual 8 oz. size, Sunken Cover Boston Pattern. Use cheese cloth tea balls	35
Cream Bottles—Jug shape—(3 oz. size)	48
Custard—5 oz. size	24
Cocoltes—5 oz. size	24

EARTHENWARE

1 Nest Yellow Bowl	6

ALUMINUM WARE

Trays, 17¾″ x 13⅞″	72
Double Boiler—8 qt. size	1
6 qt. Tea Kettle—Seamless	1
Pudding and entree pans to fit steam table	4
Straight Sauce Pan—10 qt	3
Deep Stew Pan—8 qt	2

AGATEWARE

Rice Boiler, 2 qt	2
Stock Pot, 20 qt. size	1
Sauce Pans, 6 qt. size	2

WHITE ENAMELED WARE

Seamless Pitchers, 4 qt	3
Nest of Bowls	6
Cold Meat Pans, 16″ x 13″	2
Oblong Pudding Pans, 8 qt	2

WOODENWARE

Rolling Pin, 3″ x 15″ (non-revolving handle)	1
Chopping Bowl, 15″	1
Spatula, 18″	1
Meat Board, 18″ x 24″	1
Bread Board, 18″ x 24″	1
Step Ladder, 6′	1
Silver Boxes, 4 compartment, 16″ x 17″	1

CUTLERY

Can Openers	2
Lamb Cleaver, 6″	1
Butchers' Steel, 12″	1
Grape Fruit Knife	1
Steel Spatula, 8″	1
Steel Spatula, 15″	1
Steel Skewers	1
Scissors, 6″	1
Butcher Knife, 10″ blade	1
Ham Slicer, 10″ blade	1
Roast Beef Sliver, 15″	1
Paring Knife	3
Double Bladed Mincing Knife	1

BRUSHES

Dust Brush	1
Push Broom, 24″	1
Vegetable Brushes, 2½″	3
Scrub Brushes	4
Brooms—medium	2
Pastry Brush, 2″	1
Spigot Brush for Urn	1
Tube Brush for Urn	1

TINWARE (Tin and Retinned)

Muffin Tins, 12-1 pan	4
½ Pt. Funnel	1
Roasting Pans (strapped) to fit oven	2
Baking Sheets	2
Biscuit Sheets	2
Nutmeg Grater	1
Grater, 6½″ x 12″	1
Graduated ¼ pt. Measures	2
Graduated ½ pt. Measures	2
Hotel Retinned Raiser	1
9″ Coarse Chinese Strainer	1
Small Scoops	3
Large Scoops	3
Perforated Skinner 3″	1
Ladle, ½ pt. size	2
Pie Tins, 10″	12
Jelly Cake Tins, 10″	12
Rotary Flour Sifter	1
Retinned Dish Pan, 10 qt	3
Pot Chain	1

Extra Heavy Wire Potato Masher, 19"	1
Dover Egg Beater, No. 2	1
Dover Egg Beater, No. 3 (Wheel in center.)	1
Egg Whip, 15"	1
Biscuit Cutter, 2½"	1
Cookie Cutter, 3"	1
Doughnut Cutter, 2"	1
Loaf Cake Tins	2
Hotel Cake Turner	1
Coarse Retinned Colander, 14½" x 15¾"	1
Duplex Serving Forks	2
Cook Pot, 8 qt. size	1

JAPANNED WARE

Sugar Box, 8 qt	1
Flour Box, 8 qt	1
Cash Box	1
Dust Pan	1
French Bread Box	1

PAPER

Paper Napkins, 5000 Folded or unfolded.	5000
Tulip Baking Cups (No grease or lard necessary when using these.)	500
Envelopes for Sugar, 3½" x 2½"	500

TOOLS

Monkey Wrench	1
Screw Driver	1
Hatchet	1

OFFICE SUPPLIES

Order Books	6
Pay Roll Book	1
Store Room Book	1
Spindle	2
Cardboard Letter File	1
20 Column-Columar Book	1
First Aid Cabinet	1

GALVANIZED

No. 1 Witt Garbage Cans (Also use for sugar and flour.)	6
Buckets, 8 qt.	1
Buckets, 12 qt.	1

MISCELLANEOUS

Cleaning Materials

Mop	2
Mop Wringer	1

Kitchen Equipment

Sterling Bread Slicer, No. 20	1
Elgin Butter Cutter—44 pieces—1 lb.	1
Cork Screw	1
Universal Meat Choper, No. 3	1
Lemon Squeezer	1
Favorite Scale	1
Ice Pick	1
Ice Tongs	1
Seamless Cast Iron Skillet	2
Fry Pan	2
Deep Fat Kettle with basket, 19"	1
No. 20 Gilchrist Ice Cream Server, 12-1 qt	1
Apple Corer	1
Fibre Napkin Receptacle	1
O. K. Clothes Dryer (overhead clothes dryer attached to ceiling for towels)	1
McCray or Lorillard Refrigerator, 6'	1
McCray or Lorilard Refrigerator, 3'	1
Vulcan Range—Family size—6 Burner, No. 872, with warming oven and hood with Vent	1
Pittsburgh or Rudd Water Heater when hot water is not provided.	1
Triple Bar Pot Rack—adjustable hanger (4')	1
Dish-washing Sink—double, 24" x 24" x 14"—double metal drains.	1
Vegetable Sink	1

Dining Equipment

Water Cooler with Stand	1
Stand for Glasses	1

National Cash Register, No. 726 (5% discount, 30 days—1 cent to $1.99).

6' Steam Table—Minell Metal Flush Top Combination Hot Water and Coffee Urn and Drip Cup.

Counter, 15'-20' long, 30" wide.

Ice Cream cabinet usually furnished by concern who delivers the ice cream.

DRY GOODS

Cheese Cloth, 1 Bolt	60 yds.
Towels (if possible use flour sacks)	48 yds.
Oven Holders	2 yds.

Caps	12 yds.
Uniforms	24 yds.
Dish Cloths	12 yds.

As a matter of general interest, some War Camp Community Service canteen figures are also appended:

Number of clubs operated for the period of the war	528
Number of clubs with canteens and cafeterias combined	276
Number of meals served during the 12 months ending October 31, 1919	6,616,284
Average receipts per meal over the country, about	35c

Average cost of equipment in various parts of the country is given below:

A TYPICAL ONE ON THE PACIFIC COAST

Cost of equipment	$2,000.00
Seating capacity at one time	80
Number of service a month	8,000
Number of help	2 cooks, 4 waiters, 1 dishwasher

IN THE SOUTH

Cost of equipment	$2,934.00
Seating capacity	100
Number of services a month	9,000
Number of help	2 cooks, 3 dishwashers, 4 waiters, 1 Manager and Cashier

IN THE EAST

Cost of equipment	$500.00
Seating capacity	50
Number of services a month	8,500
Average cost of meals	.41
Average receipts for meals	.35

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   Advocating Community Houses as Memorials. Illustrated. (Formerly published as Bulletin No. 4 of the National Committee on Memorial Buildings.)
2. A LIVING MEMORIAL.
   Suggesting a program of community service, centering about a community house, as the truest memorial; and outlining the social, recreational, art and educational possibilities of the community building. (Published by War Camp Community Service, and as Bulletin No. 2 of the National Committee on Memorial Buildings.)
3. THE PLANNING, MANAGING AND FINANCING OF MEMORIAL COMMUNITY HOUSES.
   Outlining a survey to determine the best type of building; suggesting forms of organization for local memorial building associations; and proposing methods of financing the erection and maintenance of the memorial. (Published in part in Bulletin No. 3 of the National Committee on Memorial Buildings.)
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